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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,729—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1899.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5787	W. Wheler	23rd Sept.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5126	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. Lendon	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langhourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7593	F. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7593	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "

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The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipthere for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Oct. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	14th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Lova	3,878	7th Dec. 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd Oct., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sep., 22, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Colspellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Viquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requior	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	20th Sept., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 28th September, calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 23rd September.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

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Sauce Tureens	"	5	8	"	1	14
Soup "	Each	14	0	"	4	12
Salad Bowls	"	3	8	"	1	4
Flat Dishes	"	5	12	"	1	14
" "	16 Inch	3	12	"	1	0
" "	"	2	8	"	0	12
" "	"	1	12	"	0	8
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I. M. SHIELDS, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

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NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1899, at the rate of Eight per Cent per Annum, and will be payable on and after the 23rd instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 17th instant.

By Order of the Board,

ROBT. R. ROSS, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1899.

NOTICE.

AT a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, held on Friday, the 15th September, 1899, the undermentioned DEBENTURES were DRAWN :—

Nos. 58, 187 and 315, Standard Life Assurance Coy.
Nos. 441 and 460, Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw, C. I. E.
Nos. 463, 477, 481, 485 and 490, Mr. Balchand Dayaram and four other Trustees, Eduljee Dinshaw Fund, and it is hereby notified that the above named holders of the said Bonds will receive payment in full together with interest on or after the 1st October, 1899.

By Order,

R. H. CUMMING, Secretary, Karachi Port Trust.

Port Trust Office, Karachi, 16th September, 1899.

THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill Premises, near Elphinstone Bridge, Mandvi, on the 23rd September, 1899, at 4 p. m., for transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1899.

2nd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRASFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 20th September to Thursday, the 12th October, 1899, both days inclusive.

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PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE .... "	1 12 0	PEKOE .... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE .... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG .... "	0 14
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE .... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG .... "	0 12

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Establishe 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS.

33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW BOWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vöslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co., BOMBAY.

PRIVATE RESERVE, Matured in Sherry Casks. Rs. 30 per doz.

CLUB BLEND. Rs. 25. per doz.

The best Whiskies at the Price.

AGENTS: ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MR. J. CAVANAGH, has NO BUSINESS CONNECTION with any person whatever in his Australian and Indian Horse Trade.

29th September 1899.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on THURSDAY, the 28th of September, 1899, precisely at 1 P.M., for CONSTRUCTING a COOK HOUSE for the British Infantry Officers Mess, Colaba.

2. Forms for Tenders, together with conditions of Contract, can be obtained by approved contractors on personal application at the Executive Engineer's office during office hours.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 50 should accompany the Tender.

4. Security deposit at 10 per cent. on the estimated cost of the work will be required from the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer himself.

6. The Executive Engineer reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason for such.

E. L. DUNSTERVILLE, Captain, R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIET

NOTICES.

JUBILEE OF THE SIR JAMSHEDJEE JEEJEEBHOY PARSI BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

NOTICE.

INFLUENTIAL COMMITTEE of the Ex-students of the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution has been formed to adopt measures to celebrate the JUBILEE of the INSTITUTION which falls on the 17th day of October, 1899. Various suggestions have been made as to the best mode to commemorate the event, such as holding a dinner, holding an evening party, illuminating the school premises, presenting chemical apparatus to the Institution, awarding a commemoration gold medal every year to the successful candidate from the institution that may stand first in the Matriculation examination &c., &c. The students and ex-students of the Institution are earnestly invited to send in subscriptions in aid of the above objects, as it will depend upon the total amount subscribed which of the above suggestions to be carried out.

Subscriptions may be sent to the "Rast Goftar" office or the Undersigned Joint Honorary Secretaries.

D. F. MULLA,
Solicitor, High Court,
No. 19, Church Gate Street,
R. S. CONTRACTOR,
Wari Bandar,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

BY GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION (Revenue Department) No. 2473 of the 28th March, 1899, holders of the AGRICULTURAL DIPLOMA" at the Bombay University, under the Revised Regulations, are granted equal rank with Graduates of the University, and are allowed all the special privileges enjoyed by the latter in the matter of admission to, and promotion in, the Revenue Department.

Candidates for the Diploma" in Agriculture are trained at the College of Science, Poona.

Students, who have passed the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay, are admitted to the Agricultural Branch of the College of Science.

New classes are formed in January.

Six Government Scholarships are open to competition, viz., two for each class, one of Rs. 20 per month and one of Rs. 10 per month. The scholarship examination for new students comprises three papers, viz., Algebra, Euclid and Elementary Science.

The College fee is Rs. 50 for each year.

Quarters are provided for students in a healthy situation near the Government Farm near Kirkee.

For further particulars apply to

THE PRINCIPAL,
College of Science, Poona.

September 1899.

* At a meeting on the 6th September University decided to convert the DIPLOMA into the DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF AGRICULTURE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 182 OF 1894.

NATHMAL NARSINGDAS, of Bombay Inhabitant, residing near Bhuleshwar outside the Fort...Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

MALHARRAV HOLKER (an infant under the age of 18 years) by his Guardian adlitem Her Highness RADHABAI SAHEB and TATYA SAHEB HOLKER (an infant under the age of 18 years) by his Guardian ad litem Her Highness RADHABAI SAHEB both infants residing at Indore, outside British India ...Defendant's.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 3rd day of September, 1897, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court in his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of September, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following property, viz:—

All that extensive tract of land containing by admeasurement about 1,31l Acres situate in the Island of Salsette in the Zillah of Thana and consisting of the entire Village of Bhandup and portions of the Village of Navoor and Canjoor respectively together with a Pucca built upcoastoried Bungalow and Furniture thereon contained and the premises well known as the Bhandup Distillery consisting of various buildings Machinery apparatus fittings and appliances suited for Distilling Spirits; but not now in working order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of September, 1899.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Issue of Rs. Fifty Lakhs FOUR per cent. Guaranteed Debentures repayable in SIXTY years.

REVISED NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 59-59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, hereby invite TENDERS FOR A LOAN OF RS. FIFTY LAKHS, bearing interest at FOUR per cent., repayable in SIXTY years by a Sinking Fund to be invested (as required by Sections 55 and 56) half-yearly in public securities.

The interest and sinking fund charges as aforesaid will be a charge on the property and revenues of the Board which include, in addition to the properties for the purchase of which the loan is chiefly required, the rents of certain vacant lands in the City of Bombay, valued in the Schedules of the said Act at Rs. 91,01,551 and an annual contribution from the Municipal Fund not exceeding 2 per cent. on the total rateable value of all buildings and lands in the City (exclusive of buildings exclusively occupied for public worship or for charitable purposes), which contribution is estimated for 1899-1900 at Rs. 4,75,00, besides other receipts received to the Board by the provisions of the said Act, which will be developed by the operations to be undertaken.

The interest on these debentures will constitute a charge on the revenues of the Bombay Board (if at any time they are unable to the Secretary of State for India in Council and to the Corporation on and from 1st April, 1900 in respect of the debt on account of the lands transferred to the Board, (Section 54).

The payment of interest on these debentures and the sinking re-aside and investment of the sinking fund required for their payment are GUARANTEED by the provisions of the Statute assented to by the Governor-General of India whereby it is directed that in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest or in the event of the Board failing to set aside and invest any sum required to form the sinking fund, the ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF BOMBAY or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the Office of the said Accountant-General, shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be invested. (Section 80.)

The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but otherwise to strict observation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

These debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder at par on 30th September, 1959, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be deposited on application,

and the balance on or before TUESDAY, the 31st October, 1899, interest to accrue from date of such payments.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up on the 31st October.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 1 o'clock p.m., (Gun fire), on MONDAY, the 2nd October, 1899, after which time they will be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 29th August, 1899.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

FORM OF TENDER.

I ..... hereby tender for Rupees ..... of Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees .....

Annas ..... for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees ..... and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 31st October, 1899.

I require the allotment in ..... cash.
Debentures of Rupees .....—Hundreds and ..... —Tens.

(Signature) .....
(Address) .....

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Sent post free in a sealed envelope, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Send, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge to Mr. BURTON, 23, Southampton Buildings, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON [illegible].

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. | 1 bon.	1,310
Bank of Bengal	40,000	100	all	10 pr. ct.	1,217½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. cr.	1,140
Commercial	{ 10,000	100	{ 100	8 p.c.	95 1-2
Bank of India.	{ 15,000		{ 75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	40	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank.	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£21-10-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	600	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	fall	Nil	
Anglo Indian	1,310		0	Nil	
Asoke Mill Co.	Infull 2000 Shares of which 1700 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully Rs. paid up	25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ltd.		1,000	1,000		60
Bahadur Gr. W. Co., Ltd. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Barsi Manfg. Co., Ltd	2,750	550,000	20	12 1-2	500
Bombay Unitted	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	360
Bombay Lobtom Manfg. Co....	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	480xd
Bombay Industrial Manfg. Co., Ltd	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,00
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,850
China Mills Co. Ltd.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.8	500
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2.	675
Colaba Land & Mills	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	...	23
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	50	...	Rs. 10	332 1-2
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	460xd
Currimbhoy Mill	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	6 0
David Mill	1,10	500	500	dvdRs.30	350 1-2
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ltd.	40	250	all	dvdRs20	253
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,0
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	8 0
Framjee Petit..	1,20	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hing Wagjee Mills	700	500	500	4.	670
Howard and Bonaglia	1,500	500	500	50	840
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	4 0
Hyderabad	3,000	1,000	1,000	30	1,75
Ibrahimji Mill	900	500	500	Nil	200
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	550
Indo-British Manufacturing Co., Ltd..	70	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	600
Jam Spinning	1,100	500	500	dvdRs 30	485xd
Jaffer Alli	2600	400	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamsheed Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	1,800	2.0	250	Nil	155
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	485
Jubilee Mills					
Kaiser-i-Hind	8,430	1,000	1,000	2.	300
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	750xd
Khangam Manfg. Co..	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
(Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	480
Lalpoll	3,00	100	100	dvdRs.5	16xd
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	30	600
Maharaja Spinning					
Mahomedbhoy Mills (Sholapur)	8,100	500	500	15 pr ct.	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1,830
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ltd.					
Amaroti	30,1	100	115	dvdRs15	
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	65
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,575
Mysore s & M. Co.Ltd.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	Rs. 250	25 dvd Nil	165 47 1-2
Oriental	5,72	625			
Presidency Mills Co.(Ltd)	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs 50	750
Queen Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	540
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	800
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	540
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	550
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,800xd
Standard Mills	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	600
Southern India Spinning and Manufg. Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Sun Mills, Ltd.	1,212	250	250	dvdRs 124	230
Standard Mills	1,200	250	2.0	Rs. 15	270
Swadeshi Mills Co	1,000	500	500	15	160
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills Association, Ltd.	3,000	500	500	dvd(22½	645
Alliance	3,098	500	500	dvdRs 20	250
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Co. Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	3 0
Venishanker Lukhmidas Mill Co. Ltd.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2125
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	316
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	160	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wallace Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	100	1,250	1,250	125	1,18
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Sorabjee)	200	1,100	1,100	R-. 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	1,000
Bombay Printing City Press & Manfg. Co. Ltd	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broels Canpore Press Co. Ltd	50	200	200	18	230
Broach City Press Co. L.	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,850	1,850	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
Eng lish and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,300	500	25+80	630
Fresco	350	500	500	dvd Rs 60	580
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs 30	385
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	120
Khangam	240	450	450	Rs 60	505xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmadbhai and Hoosenbhai Co. Ltd.					
Manton & Co.	300	500	500	53	70
P. Co. Ld					
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 60	60
Mirasal	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	405
Munmar M.	000	250	all	25	215
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs30	560
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	162 1-2
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	20	165
Sahayakari (Bellary)	500	500	570	30	355
Sassoon	300	500	500	50	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,00	1,000	12.	385
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	2,000xd
Srab Woollen	200	250	250	Nil.	340
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	57	200	all	12	75
Volkart	...	600	...	Rs 75	1,08

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	200xd
Back Bay Boats	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile...	5,0.0	100	100	12 pr ct	130
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,200
Do. New Issue.	1,000	375	625	93¾	1,550
Bom bay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,2.0	100	100	dvd 4	73
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	5 pr ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	975
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	200
Delhi and Northern Indi. Flour Mills ..	500	200	200	dvdRs10	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co.Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	55
Indian Insurance Co Surety Ship Assu....	5,000	(0	10	10 pr. ct.	18
J n Hoolashi Kurrachee & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Kempe & Co.	4,000	2.0	175	...	267
Kurrachee Saw Mills	500	500	500	30	180
Macka & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	153xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	135
Phillips & Co.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	30
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	00	1,000	25	495
Scundy & Co	1,000	100		5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	0		- 1000
Thacker & Co..	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	151xd
Telephone Co...	2,200	251	100	1½	28

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares ...	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	630
Kapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	432xd

"DRY, THIN AND FALLING HAIR" is caused by want of the natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask for "ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 56m. High water, 1-36m., 1-2a. Low water, 7-4m., 7-44a.
P. & O. s. s. Massilia, with English Mails of 8th inst., due to arrive at 6 a.m.
Mahalaxmee Spinning and Weaving Company, Elphinstone Bunder, 4 p.m.
The Gun Club will meet. Love Grove, Worlie, 4-30 p.m., Last Meet.
Rugby Football Tournament concludes.
B. V. A. last Monsoon Cinderella.
Mission at the Catholic Cathedral, Bhuleshwar; Sermon: What is a Mission?

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Municipal C. C, Baronet vs. Y. M. C. A.
Port Trust C. C. vs. Customs C. C.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 55m. High water, 2-11m., 2-1a. Low water, 7-37m., 7-53a.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. John Bright,
Elphinstone vs. Liberal.
Baronet vs. Esplanade.
Mission at the Catholic Cathedral, Bhuleshwar; Sermon: The Grandeur of Man.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—To-day, at 6 p.m., Professor R. R. Bhagwat will give an address on "Two conflicting views in Bhagwat and Purana."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden Egypt and Europe, via Marseilles, per s. s. Ernest Simons, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

PRINCES' DOCK.—The steamers Patiala and Peshawar entered the dock yesterday and the steamer Akbar left it on Thursday, and s. s. Pandua yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Upada entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Moravia left it on Thursday, and the steamers Peninsula and Sidney yesterday.

ARAYA SAMAJ.—At the Samaj Mandir Hall, tomorrow, (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m., Shashtri Narhari Sharma will give an address on "Yama Niyama."

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Dadabhai Dhanjibhai Jassawala, in English, at the Bhavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. Subject:—"The Ideal Marriage Life."

JUMPING INTO A WELL DURING FEVER DELIRIUM.—Chimnaji Khondiba, a Hindu aged twenty-two years, while in a state of delirium from fever, on Thursday, jumped into a well at Valpakady. He was rescued and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

ART PHOTOGRAPHS.—Mr. Shiv-hanker Narayen has produced some excellent photographs of plaster figures modelled by students of the Bombay School of Art. The latter, we believe, is the first time Native Coppersmiths have been employed with success for this purpose. The photographic reproductions make very artistic pictures.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Ringrose, of the Proventive Service, charged Maya Samat, tindal of the prow called Rahimani, with carrying 48 passengers in excess of the number allowed by law. It was stated that the prow arrived in Bombay from Jafrabad on the 20th instant, and it was found on counting that there were 100 passengers on board. The accused was fined Rs. 90.

ARRIVAL AND DEPATCH OF LONG-TERM PRISONERS.—The steam ship Pemba arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday evening, from Persian Gulf and Karachi, bringing on board one hundred and fifty-three long-term convicts, seventy-seven being of the prisoners under strong police guard. The prisoners were landed at the Ballard Pier, where they were taken charge of by Constable Anderson of the Reserve Police, and conveyed without delay to Tarbeo Corporation lock-up, where they were detained for the night. This morning the prisoners were despatched from the Victoria Terminus by one of the trains to the Yerrowada Jail.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Mshim Bazaar Road, regarding the death of Rukhmabai, a Hindu girl, aged sixteen years, wife of one Gajanan Haribaa, a clerk in the employ of a Municipal contractor. The deceased was married to her husband about sixteen months ago and she lived with him and his parents in a chawl. She was confined of a child about two months ago and was nursing the baby. About 9 o'clock on Thursday night Gajanan took his meat and went to sleep. About an hour after, he was awakened by the cries of the baby in the cradle and on getting up, found his wife missing from the room. The husband and his father searched for her and on going to the well, at the back of the house, found the deceased sitting on the parapet wall of the well and a bucket and rope floating on the surface of the water. The husband jumped in and feeling something at the bottom of the water near the rope, brought it up and found the corpse of the water, when it was found to be the body of the deceased. The body appeared to be warm and they placed it on the grinding mill and worked it in order to restore life to it by means of fomentations, but without any effect. The husband in his evidence stated that deceased used to draw water from the well. She committed the act in a fit of madness and lived happily with him. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

THROWING HIS WIFE OUT OF A WINDOW.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Govind Walab, a Hindu, native of Daman, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with throwing his wife Jeevi, a Hindu, Dayeebai, a girl, by throwing her out of a window on to the road below. The complainant and her husband resided in a room on the third storey of a house in Mazagon. The police on making enquiries show that about 9 o'clock on Thursday night some persons residing in the same house heard a noise, as if some one had fallen heavily to the ground, and on going downstairs, they found the girl lying on the ground groaning. On being questioned she stated that she had been thrown out of the window of her room by her husband from a height of about forty feet. There was however no eye witness to the occurrence as complainant and accused were the only tenants on the top floor of the house. The police were informed, and Inspector O'Keeffe proceeded to the spot and found the girl lying in the J. J. Hospital. On examination at the hospital she was found to be suffering from a simple fracture of the left shoulder and internal injury to the spine. The husband was charged with the offence and to be under the influence of liquor and it seems that he and his wife have lived unhappily for some time past. The immediate motive assigned for his having thrown the girl out of the window was that she brought some pickles that evening from a relative in her husband's name, and gave it to her mother instead of bringing it home. The case was remanded pending the recovery of the complainant.

THE PROSECUTION UNDER THE ARMS ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, the case in which Inspector Hamilton has charged Tyabali Currimji Barodawalla with selling 8 owts. of bird shot to Hasanali Currimbai, on the 6th August last, in contravention of the Indian Arms Act and with making false entries in his books was called out for hearing. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor prosecuted; while Mr. Hormusji, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, solicitors, defended the accused.

Inspector Hamilton, examined by Mr. Nicholson said that on the 6th August last he saw some labourers carrying away bags of shot. Having some suspicion about the matter, he questioned them, and in consequence of the information he stopped them and took them to the accused's shop in Hamal Rahiman Street. He taxed the accused and seized the bags. He reported the matter to the Commissioner of Police and then went down to the accused's shop and asked to see his books. The accused, his manager and four other persons were in the shop at the time. He made inquiries of the manager in the accused's presence. The manager told witness that he had given the cash memo in respect of the sale of 8 cwt. of shot and it was in his handwriting. Witness then took the accused to the Commissioner of Police, and in pursuance of further orders he gave notice to the accused to fill up his book of account up to date. The book was kept as required by Government. There was no entry in the book about the sale of 8 cwt. of bird shot on the 6th August, but there was an entry of the sale of 1 cwt. on the 7th. On being called upon for an explanation the accused said he had sold eight different lots of 1 cwt. each to eight different persons, and had entered them in his books. But the record showed that the statement was incorrect. Witness then examined the books and he found that on different occasions last year fuses were sold to one Raghunath Martand, described as holder of license No. 28, in large quantities ranging from 300 to 900 fuses on each occasion. On examining the list of license holders he found that there was nobody of the name of Raghunath Martand, who had license No. 28. The accused was himself the holder of license No. 28 in 1893. Further examination showed that in several entries license numbers had not been noted down. There was an entry about license No. 357, but no license of that number had ever been issued, as the licenses had never run past 700. Witness stated that from his experience of three years in this department he could say that the usual number of fuses sold at a time was 25 and never exceeded £0. The fuses were used for blasting purposes.

Cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Abdul Hussein Abdool Ali, manager of the accused's firm, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that on the 6th August last he sold 8 cwts of bird shot to Husanali Currimbhai. The accused was not in the shop at the time. The shot were not sold in a lump, but in lots. Hasanali removed 4 cwt. of the quantity purchased on the 7th August, 4 cwt. more on the 8th and 2 cwt. five or six days after. Hasanali was not a license holder. Witness was responsible for the books. The accused never looked at them. It was not true that Hasanali removed shot at 4 p.m., on the 6th August. It was not true that Inspector Hamilton was in the shop that afternoon. It was not true that he showed any memo to witness. He knew Raganuth Martand. He had a compound fracture of his left leg. He was attended by Dr. Fulton.

Dr. Fulton, examined by Mr. Justice Fulton the Chief Justice proceeded: On the 27th September 1897 Mulji wrote to the Commissioner requesting him to order the drainage work to be done by his property, and he approved, subject to the same being agreed to pay the expenses of the work, and to deposit what might be required. This request was made in reference to a resolution passed by the Municipal Corporation on the 16th of June 1897 authorizing the construction of house-connections. On a report made by the Drainage Engineer a deposit of Rs. 2,156 was made on the 1st of December. A correspondence then ensued between the parties concerned in the matter which resulted in a letter from the plaintiff's attorneys on the 9th of March protesting against the proposed action of the Commissioner and threatening proceedings. Mr. Justice Fulton's decree was appealed against and was modified by the Appellate Court. The Municipal Standing Committee, who had appointed a subcommittee to investigate the matter, generally adopted the view expressed by the subcommittee, in pursuance of which Mr. Smith the Deputy Engineer through his assistants and workmen entered upon the plaintiff's property to execute the work. It would be unnecessary to explain, however that the decision of the Appellate Court as to the ownership of the gully had altered the position. Prior to that the drainage works could not have been executed without the approval of the Standing Committee, to whom apparently the reference had been made prior to that decree, thought this report was subsequent to it. The Appellate Court's decision on the title to the gully removed this check and placed it in the power of the Commissioner to act without the control of the Committee. This he apparently did, though how he came to act in opposition to the opinions expressed as to the insanitary conditions on which so much stress had been laid the record before this Court in no way explained. Whether it was that some doubt was felt as to the legality of the position and the propriety of the proceedings did not appear, but at any rate on the 5th of October Mr. Jhabvala obtained from Mulji a letter, on the security of which a draft was sent by the Chief Inspector of drains to the plaintiffs. On the same day the Deputy Engineer wrote to the plaintiff's attorneys enclosing a copy of the notice to which an immediate protest was sent by the attorneys. On the following day this suit was commenced and an interim injunction obtained. The suit was heard before Mr. Justice Jenkins on the 20th instant. Hence this appeal. The two points to be considered in this matter were: (1) whether the Commissioner had the power he claimed; and if he had (2) whether that Court ought to interfere with the exercise of this power. Section 488 of the Municipal Act stated that the Commissioner's right of entry on premises might be exercised under Section 68 of the code of Civil Procedure, which empowered the Municipal Commissioner whom it might empower in writing to enter upon any premises. Having referred to Section 250 and 231 in Chapter IX of the Act dealing on drains and drainage the Chief Justice said that the Commissioner was empowered to authorize the execution of any work, including among other classes of work a drain emptying into a Municipal drain—the precise kind of work proposed to be executed in this case. It was clear that the proposed work was authorized by the Act, and that a necessary consequence the Commissioner was authorized to enter upon any land to do it. It had been argued that the Commissioner was bound to give the plaintiff notice before he issued an order. The Chief Justice, however, was of opinion that the initiative should have emanated from the Commissioner under the Act, which in this case it had not. But even conceding that the scheme was not the original conception of the Commissioner but had its origin to the more interested brain of Mulji he (the Chief Justice) was still of opinion that he should have to read much into the Section that was not there, for he excluded for the present such considerations as would arise had it been established that the Commissioner was acting in bad faith. It seemed wholly foreign to the purpose of the Court to enquire what motive, short of bad faith, would have induced the Commissioner to act, or from whom the suggestion first came. The onus of proof for the purpose of the Court was that the Commissioner had throughout fit to execute the works in the discretion he had expressed. The soundness of this position was not apparent at first sight, but far from referring to any authority at that stage, The learned Chief Justice passed them to consider the second point, which was that the contemplated work did not fall within the description expressed in Section 231. The argument, as his lordship had already indicated, was shortly this: sub-section (a) must not be divorced from the rest of the section, but read with it. His lordship readily conceded this; but he failed to fall in with the conclusion that if this be done, the description becomes inapplicable. After considering the condition of Mulji Noormahomed's house, his lordship said that in his opinion though the Commissioner might with workmen enter on the gully to execute the work he proposed for it was not suggested that he was going to lay the drain un er the surface of that part which belonged to the plaintiff, to disturb it otherwise than by entering on it in accordance with the provisions, and subject to the limitations prescribed in section 488. His lordship based this conclusion on the reasons he had expressed; and as they appeared to be sufficient, his lordship had not thought it necessary to consider the other grounds. If the Commissioner was going in good faith to execute some sinister end or collateral purpose, the court would have power to interfere. The Legislature had, in the view his lordship took of the Act, vested in the Municipal Commissioner a discretion in this matter. This brought his lordship to the question whether this was a case in which the court should interfere notwithstanding that the Commissioner had the power to enter. Now, his lordship took it to be clear that, if it were made to appear that the Municipal object in view might be carried out in some other way, nor would it lightly impute to him bad faith. These propositions, his lordship thought, were amply supported by the well-known case of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company vs. Brown, 9 H. L. C. 86. That no doubt was the case of a railway company, but his lordship thought the considerations there expressed would apply with at least equal force where the power to enter was given to a public official occupying the position of the Municipal Commissioner, and were rested in him for the well being of this populous city. What, then, were the materials on which they could impute bad faith? Only the change of front which appeared on the facts his lordship had stated, and the apparent disregard of the views of the Standing Committee and the Health Officer. So far as the record goes, his lordship remarked, this was no doubt unexplained; and it was a circumstance that called for and had received serious consideration. But having given it the best consideration his lordship could, the conclusion he had formed was that the facts did not justify the in

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22.

A LITTLE more fall of rain in the cotton-growing districts has been reported during the past week, and although it has been a scanty fall, it has been an appreciable one ; the last advices received from the districts reported that the weather was generally bright, and in some parts cloudy, with a little rain. The Cotton market has been steady to firm, and the business done has been almost entirely on account of the local mills ; forward prices are advancing. Wheat and Seeds are firm in tone, with rates a bit higher for the former and lower for the latter. In Exchange, rates have been firm, and quotations, as compared with last Friday's, show an advance of 1-16d both for Bank and Private Paper. Money is in fair demand ; rates are without alteration. Government Paper has been rather unsteady, quotations having moved during the week in both directions ; this evening they close at a decline of 1 per cent for 3 1-2 per Cents, but unchanged for 3 per Cents, as against last week's final prices. Freights are steady, at a slight advance in rates, sellers' ideas showing an upward tendency. Imports are quiet and easy in tone.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office Inc	Rs.	3,31,030
" " " Branches . Dec	"	5,75,397
Other " " Inc	"	19,33,755
Government Securities [illegible] Dec	"	2,472
Other authorised " "	"	18,527
Loans Inc.	"	2,33,955
Bills Discounted and Purchased...Dec.	"	62,827
Balances with other Banks Inc	"	31,279
Cash " "	"	12,03,223

To the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay there was an addition made during last week of 12 1-2 lakhs, making it stand at 106 lakhs. Public Deposit increased at the Head Office by 3 1-4 lakhs, and decreased at the Branches by 3 3-4 lakhs ; in Private Deposits there was a falling off to the extent of 16 1-4 lakhs. Loans were 2 1-4 lakhs more ; Bills Discounted and Purchased, 1-2 lakh less ; and the Balances with other Banks, 1-4 lakh higher.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 16th September, 1899 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,91,095
Do. do. at Branches	12,82,825
Other Deposits	3,37,44,035
Post Bills	5,220
Credits undrawn	17,79,744
Rs...	5,82,03,825

ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	93,05,505
Other authorised Securities	34,07,524
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	47,57,301
Loans on do. do. do....	2,33,05,584
Bills Discounted and Purchased	01,17,819
Dead Stock	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	20,916
Bullion	....
Balances with other Banks	1,93,391
Cash	1,06,12,980
Rs...	5,82,03,825

Meanwhile, there is a fair demand for Money. Rates are unchanged, the Bank's rate being 5 per cent., and that in the open market also 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—On re-opening last mail day after the holidays on the three preceding days the market was quiet in tone, with a very little business passing. There was a firm feeling in the market on Monday with 1s. 4 3-32d. quoted for the Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-42d. to 3-16d. for three months' sight credits. A moderate amount of the latter was reported ; and some re-sales of Bank Wire were placed at 1s. 4 1-8d. Rates were steady on Tuesday at 1s. 4 3-33d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-16d. for three months' sight credits, at which level they remained all day, with only a little business having transpired either way, and the market closed at the same, not to re-open until yesterday, when there was a firm feeling with 1s. 4 3-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-16d. for three months' sight credits. There was a little business reported therein ; ready Bank Demand was placed to a moderate extent, and for forward Bank Wire there was a good enquiry. Rates were steady to-day at 1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-16d. for three months' sight credits. There was a limited demand for Bank Paper ; Merchants' Bills were scarce ; and the market closed at the following level :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5 16d.	"
Francs	1 71 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER re-opened on Saturday last with a declining tone and quotations given at 96 13-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 96 3-4 for Account, and 93 for 3 per cents. Rates were unsteady on Monday at 96 5-16 for cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 1-4 for the settlement ; 3 per Cents were unchanged at 93. The market was weak in tone on Tuesday with 95 13-16 quoted for money, and 96 1-2 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents ; 92 was named for 3 per Cents. On Wednesday the market was closed and re-opened yesterday with a steady feeling at 96 1-8 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 96 3-16 for Account, and 91, nominal, for 3 per Cents. Quotations were given today at 96 1-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 96 1-8 for the Settlement, and 92 for 3 per Cents in a quiet market.

SHARES.—This market has been quite dull ; and price s have shown a tendency to favour buyers. We have to report the following changes :—In Mill Scrip, a decline of Rs. 20 in Bunny United ; and an advance of Rs. 20 in Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 10 each in Jiwraj Balloo and Khatao Makunje. In Presses, Bombay Cotton are Rs. 10 lower, Sabapathy Rs. 5, New Indian, Rs. 2 1-2 ; Bellary are Rs. 10 higher. For other Scrip quotations are unchanged.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Holders have made an effort to tempt buyers to operate by offering a reduction in prices, but their effort has been practically vain. Business has dwindled down, in a dull market. Stocks are increasing. For forward delivery the enquiry is practically *nil*. In Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed Goods a very small business has been done, with a downward tendency in rates. The Locally-made Goods the market is dull. The clearances of Imported Goods from the bazaar during the week have been about 1,500 packages ; and of Local, some 500 bales.

YARNS.—The market is steady in tone. China buyers have taken some 11,500 bales. The local sales have amounted to 3,000 bales. Prices are generally unchanged, official quotations being as follows :—

Twist	No.	Mule.	As.			
"	"	"	"	3 1-4	to	3 3-4 per lb.
"	"	"	"	3 3-8	"	3 7-8 "
"	"	1 in	"	3 5-8	"	4 5-8 "
"	"	1 2-8	"	3 3-4	"	4 3-4 "
"	"	1 6-8	"	4	"	5 "
"	"	2 in	"	4 1-2	"	5 1-2 "
"	"	2 1-8	"	5	"	5 3-4 "
"	"	2 3-8	"	6 1-4	"	6 3-4 "
"	"	4 in	"	7	"	7 1-2 "

METALS.—Swedish Bar Iron is Rs. 1 per candy higher ; Yellow Metal and Braziers Copper are unchanged.

COALS.—There have been sales during the week of Cardiff, ready in harbour, at Rs. 21 1-2 to Rs. 21 3-4 per ton ; of ready Deshagar, at Rs. 15 1-4 ; and of ready Bengal, at Rs. 14 1-2. For forward delivery a line of Muir's Navigation, October-December shipment, was done at Rs. 13 1-2 per ton. The market is firm and advanced ; we quote alongside :—

	Ready. Per Ton. Rs.	Forward. Per Ton. Rs.
Welsh Hartley		Nil
West Do.		Nil
Australian		Nil
Powell's	22	21
Cardiff	22	21
Japan	Nil	
Singareni	13 1-2	13 1-2
Deshagar, Bengal	15 1-2	15 1-4
Muir's Navigation	14 1-2	13 3-4
Jardine's "	14 1-2	13 3-4
Seebpore	Nil	

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market for this staple has been firm in tone generally, during the past week, and withal quiet. Little or nothing has been reported done on account of shippers, while the mills have been buying to a moderate extent. Prices for forward deliveries are higher by some Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per candy. We quote :—Rs. 197 for "Good" Broach, March delivery ; Rs. 154 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January ; Rs. 168 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May. The market is firm at closing.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz. :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 153—3 5-16d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 148—3 1-16d.	
Do. Do. January, 1900	" 153—3 3-8d.	
Do. Good	" 140—3 1-16d.	
Belalee, Fine	" 165—3 15-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 157—3 11-32d.	
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 160—3 3-8d.	
Do. Do. Jan. 1900	" 161—3 17-32d.	
Oomra, Fully Good	" 163—3 7-16d.	
Dhollera, Fine	"	
Do. Fully Good	" 160—3 3-8d.	
Do. Good	" 153—3 5-16d.	
Do. Good, May, 1900	" 168—3 11-16d.	
S. G. Dharwar, Good	" 163—3 15-32d.	
Westerns	" 155—3 5-16d.	
Scinde, Fine	"	
Do. Good	" 170—3 17-32d.	
Do. Good, March, 1900	" 166—3 3-8d.	

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.
For nine days	5,607	2,309	1,773
From 1st Jan. to 21st Sept. 1899	1,730,478	1,552,725	1,303,616
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For nine days	1,334	5,145	900
From 1st Jan. to 21st Sept. 1899	490,104	448,515	482,109
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For nine days	592	19,739	927
From 1st Jan. to 21st Sept. 1899	449,016	380,149	422,108

Monday's telegraphic advices from the districts reported a little more rain, amounting to 9 cents at Khamgaum, 40 cents at Barsi, 1 inch at Sholapur, 39 cents at Hubli, and one inch 67 cents at Bellary. There was a break needed at Bellary, where cotton-sowing in low-lying fields was retarded owing to too much rain. The weather was in parts cloudy, and in other parts bright and seasonable.

The news by wire from the districts to hand yesterday showed that only Barsi, Sholapur, Hubli, and Bellary had received more rain, which amounted to 55, 23, 71, and 14 cents at each place, respectively. The weather was generally bright.

WHEAT.—Prices are advancing, in a firm market. A small business has transpired during the week. Quotations are as follows :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent	Rs.	35-0-0	per candy.
Do. 85 per cent	"	32-0-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-15-0	per cwt.
Red Delhi	"	4-13	"
Hard Yellow	"	37	per candy.
Red Ahmedabad	"	35-0-0	"
Hard Red	"	33	"

SEEDS are firm in tone, with a decline in rates for some descriptions, and an advance for others. We quote :—

Linseed	Rs.	7 12 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	6 10 0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	"	6 8 0	"
Do. Red do.	"	6 4 0	"
Gingelly, White	"	45 0 0	per candy.
Do. Mixed	"	42 0 0	"

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under :—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for 9 days	80,777	19,227	10,921
Do. from 1st Jan. to 21st Sept	4,519,510	7,158,203	1,396,036
Linseed for 9 days	12,339	39,857	4,208
Do. from 1st Jan. to 21st Sept	1,936,741	2,103,174	3,97,212
Rapeseed for 9 days	20,540	25,051	29,678
Do. from 1st Jan. to 21st Sept	1,856,052	1,850,051	1,733,329
Gingellyseed for 9 days	3,270	1,718	1 300
Do. from 1st Jan. to 21st Sept	1,023,830	1,184,241	3,84,827

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows :—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the 9 days	34,938	...	...
Do. from 1st January to 21st September	2,829,904	5,420,908	2,813
Linseed for 9 days	34,503	20,532	30,932
Do. from 1st January to 21st September	1,903,319	2,140,455	521,570
Rapeseed for 9 days	35,110	31,309	42,684
Do. from 1st January to 21st September	1,044,318	1,851,219	1,490,034
Gingellyseed for 9 days	2,893	.....	1,207
Do. from 1st January to 21st September	1,352,580	1,354,915	458,127

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Virawa, 2,155 tons, Captain R D Dougherty, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 11th September, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,304 tons Captain F W Packham, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 25 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain A S Haughton, which arrived in harbour on Thursday, from Rangoon, 10th September, brought a cargo of rice, and two deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Poseidon, 2,432 tons, Captain A Lena, cleared yesterday for China and Japan, with a general, cargo and Mrs and Miss Amstrong, Mr and Mrs Habiet and child, and 13 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 993 tons, Captain P H Martyr, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 102 cases opium, 31 horse ; and the following passengers :—Mr Simpson, Mr and Mrs Brabbi, Mr Cunningham, Mr Ebhaes, Mr Goolam Hoosein, and 174 deck.

THE s s Florida, 2,050 tons, Captain W Chapman, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Batavia, 1st September, with a cargo of 114,140 cases of kerosine oil, and 22 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced from Aden towards Bombay for five days S W wind, rough high sea, and thence moderate Westerly swell from S W for two days.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 22.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Investigator		Heming	Wet Basin		R I Marine
Lawrence		Kendall	Wet Basin		R I Marine
Nanoowry		Taylor			R I Marine
Mirzapore	2168	Cantes			H G Joosub
Nadir	2041	Hughes			T M & Co
Chilka	1477	Hutchison			M M & Co
Chyebassa	1920	Metcalf			M M & Co
Pultans	2034	Hayward			Transport
Novasa	1945	Jacobs	Natal		Transport
Pekin	2222	Hay ward			P & O Co
Peshawar	2202	McAllister			H G Joosub
Florida	20.9	Chapman			T Montcolff

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Othello	3327	Rogers	Hull		F Muir & Co
B	Gian Ranald	1124	Hay	Natal		F M & Co
E	Grosvenor (barq)	577	Brobner			H S Sedick
F	Nowshera	1961	Stone	Natal		Transport
H	S J Pallana	1934	Kerr	Natal	22-9	M & Co
L	Bahadurina	829	Ahmed			Shprd & Co
M	Wardha	2463	Anderson	Natal	23-9	Trasport
O	Aharora	2265	Alexander	Natal	23-9	Transport
P	Sirsa	1675	Kendall	Natal	24-9	M M & Co
Q	Nairung	2262	Bulloch	Natal	26-9	F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	513	Adam	Mangalore	22-7	Shprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Upada	3383	Houston			M M & Co
2	Imperatrix	2253	Morovich	Trieste	1-10	A L S N Co
3	Sydney	3961	Aubert	Yokohama	21-9	M M O Co
4	Peninsular	3348	Wheeler	Londo	23-9	P & O S N Co
5	Courlaud	761	Sinfar	R S Ports	23-9	H G Joosub
6	Chusan	2834	Short		26-9	P & O S N Co
11	Crescent	195	Hannah	Calcutta	25-9	H Cassum
12	Ville de Paris	2123	Hovere		29-9	K N & Co
13	Kola	197	Robertson	Carmarthen	22-9	F M & Co
15	Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden	30-9	P & O Co
16	Clydesdale	2270	Sharp			W A G & Co

MERSEWETHER DRY DOCK.

Patiala	2978	Phillips	Natal		24-9 Transport

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at N oon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·28 .

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle Customs to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·20 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Florida s	Chapman	Batoum, Sept 1.
	Virawa s	Dougherty	Calcutta, Sept 11.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Pundua (Transport)	Nailer	Natal.
	Poseidon s	Lena	Kobe, &c.

The steamer Chanda, Captain Packham, obtained her pat clearance yesterday, for Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Pemba, entered for loading yesterday, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranald s—230 boxes bar Soap, Esabhoy, Moolla Abdeally.
Britannia s—3 casks glassware Abdool Hoosain Rahimbhoy.
Rydal H.S.—125 cases chemicals, Rogers and Co ; 40 cases stationery, Abdool Hoosain Currimbhoy ; 9 cases earthenware, A M Soldier 8 cases cutlery, Moosa Haji e Hassum ; 11 packages chemicals, E D Sassoon and Co ; 7 cases cutlery Hajee S Haji e Hassum and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—5 cases hats, 2 cases hosiery, J S Pimento, 12 bales writing paper, 8 bales writing ink, 12 cases stationery, Nazerally and Cumroodin ; 4 cases medicine C Nathoo and Co ; 12 cases portwine, D Cawasjee ; 22 cases provision &c Essoofally Russooljee ; 11 cases medicine Killa Lowjee.

Chyebassa s—10 cases medicine, Bhica Cullianjee and Co ; 10 cases medicine, Kursandas Nathoo and Co ; 50 cases provision, D Dadabhoy, 9 cases medicine, 1 cask earthenware, 20 cases chemicals, Scarpis Mesquita and Co ; 6 cases soap, D Dadabhoy, 7 cases medicine, 7 cases soap A M Soldier ; 25 cases medicine, 4 casks earthenware, G Ting Gonbe and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—11 cases provision M ostermayer and Co ; 7 cases proprietary spirit, Hajeebhoy Mowajee and Co ; 23 casks chemicals H M Mehta and Co ; 4 cases medicine Bhicaji Call anjee and Co.

Rheinfels s—2 hogsheads brandy D Bhoojeebhoy Cawasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular s—30 c ases brandy and 60 cases wine, Phipson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—3 3-4 cwt ivory, Nujeebhoy Meaneo.

FOR ANTWERP.

Othello s—1687 1-2 cwt myrabollams, M Futehally and Co ; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, Wooda and Okell ; 209 bales hemp, Isaac Wright and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—4,000 cwt castoroel, Ralli Brothers ; 110 cwt coir yarn, Mooljee Haridas.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—18 cwt beeswax, K B Sajun.

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusan s—200 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2 3-4 cwt ivory, C M Bhesania ; 102 cases opium, P and O S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—50 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co ; 151 bales twist and 40 bales piece goods, R S N Talati and Co ; 25 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 25 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

Pekin s—230 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 700 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 1,250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 170 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Chusan s—13 cwt ivory, C M Bhesania.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FINCH—September 18, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain C Finch, 1st Bengal Lancers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TOOGOOD—PIPON—September 14, at St John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, Cecil Toogood, Lieutenant, the Border Regiment, only son of the late Captain Toogood of the Bengal Fusiliers, and afterwards of Her Majesty's Body Guard, and Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Brigadier-General Pipon, Royal Artillery, Bengal.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1899.

Now that famine, or at least scarcity of an acute form, is almost a certainty in Gujarat, it would be interesting, as well as useful, to look back to the history of past famines in that Province, and to see how often that fiend has overshadowed this most fertile part of all our Presidency. Such an historical inquiry would seem to be the more necessary just now, as we have seen it stated recently, on no less an authority than that of His Excellency the Governor, that Gujarat has not been visited by famine during the last hundred and fifty years. We wish this had been the case, and that the Province had escaped for so long from this scourge. But history cannot allow us to hold such a view. It is true Gujarat is a very fertile Province and was called by native writers the Garden of Western India. But it has not been so lucky as to be entirely free from famine. Famines have not recurred there so often and with the same persistency as in some other parts like the Lower and the North-West Provinces. It has on many occasions rendered assistance to its neighbours when thus afflicted, and has been the refuge of people flying from their parched-up and thirsty fields to its hospitable and charitable cities. It has even suffered by such immigration of famished and despairing people bringing death and disease in their train. But it has never been free itself from the visitation of famine and its attendant miseries for so long as a century and a half. Nay, during this period, as we shall see presently, it has suffered from famine several times, and on three or four occasions its sufferings were most acute. One of its chief divisions, Kathiawar, which is generally taken as a province by itself, though historically and geographically it belongs to and forms part of Gujarat, has been more unfortunate than its southern neighbour, and famines there have been both very frequent and severe. Historical information about these past famines in Gujarat has been carefully collected and preserved by the Bombay Government in an exhaustive report prepared under its direction by Colonel Etheridge thirty years ago, when a wide-spread famine raged in the Presidency. That painstaking officer based his elaborate narrative on the Government records at the Secretariat and in the various districts as well as on the information obtained by the district officers and from the recollections and traditions current among the old residents of the country. Colonel Etheridge's Report, like other Government publications, is buried out of sight and reach of most people in the vast heap of blue-book literature, good, bad and indifferent, that is accumulating every year with such great celerity. The great Famine Commission of 1880 in the historical part of its famine report drew upon Colonel Etheridge's labours for a summary of the famines in Kathiawar. But now the Government itself wants to be enlightened about the history of one of its most important divisions, and it can be by means of its own past publications. We shall therefore turn to-day to this "Report on Past Famines in the Bombay Presidency," compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. Etheridge, Alienation Settlement Officer, Northern Division, and published by the Bombay Government in 1868, and note the various famines that have affected Gujarat during the last hundred and fifty years.

Before beginning with the famine of 1747, we may refer briefly to the great famines previous to that date, which befell the Mogul rule. In 1623 a terrible famine raged in Gujarat under Jehangir ; and the distress is described as having been so great that people were driven to cannibalism. It arose from want of rain, and is chiefly interesting as being the first which records any relief measures adopted by Governments previous to our rule. This was followed in a few years by another famine in 1629-30. It was most severe, the rains having failed for two successive years. The mortality and depopulation were very great. The destruction of cattle was on such a scale that it is said that no male buffaloes were to be found in Ahmedabad after the famine, and they had to be imported. Shah Jehan ordered poor-houses to be opened, and food and money to be distributed. The years 1650, 1659-60, 1685, and 1718 were also marked by famines. The last was of great severity. Numbers died of hunger and sickness, and children were sold for one or two rupees each in the Ahmedabad and Surat districts. We now come to the famine of 1747, our *terminus a quo*. It exceeded in severity most of its predecessors. The Padshahi Diwan noted at Ahmedabad at the time that few such famines could ever have occurred, in which not a drop of rain fell, nor a blade of grass grew. The people of the capital city, Ahmedabad, turned out for three days to pray for rain, but the prayer was not heard :—"The people died in numbers, as did also cattle. Many ate the flesh of cattle which had so died. Tanks and rivers were dried up. The people in the villages becoming restless, like fish for want of water, left their homes and wandered from jungle to jungle, numbers also going into Malwa and other places. No estimate can be formed of those that perished. The villages then depopulated were never again inhabited. The rains failed in the same way the next year."

Twenty-three years later, there was another visitation, this time of pestilence as well as famine. The Diwan, above referred to, says of this famine of 1770 :—"Thousands of people died of fever in two or three days, so that none could be found to bury them. Every day the bodies of many people, dead without heirs, were dragged down and thrown on the sands of the Sabarmutti. The people of the provincial towns and villages came in flocks to the city to sell their children, which fetched a rupee or two each ; " When Gujarat passed out of the hands of the Mogul into those of the Mahrathas, we have more minute accounts. From the Peishwa's Duftur we find that the following years were those of scarcity more or less acute, and that the Mahratha Government granted remissions of revenue on each occasion : 1755, 1760, 1751, 1765, 1770, 1773, 1774, 1784, 1786, 1787, 1790. The remissions varied according to the intensity of the famine from 78 per cent, of the whole revenue in 1790, 64 per cent. in 1755, to 46 in 1760, 39 in 1784, and 18 in 1770. The famine of 1790-2 was of ex

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE ORANGE FREE STATE STANDS BY THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

A meeting of the Orange Free State Raad was held yesterday when President Steyn virtually accused Great Britain of a breach of faith, and said he was not inclined to advise the Transvaal to accept the latest British demands. The Orange Free State, he said, was bound by Treaty to assist the Transvaal. The Raad afterward held a secret session.

BOER WAR PREPARATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, SEPT. 22.

The following telegrams are in the Australian papers received in Colombo to-day :—

Mr. Monypenny, Editor of the Johannesburg "Star" and correspondent of the London "Times," as well as other Uitlander refugees report that, while on the journey from Johannesburg to Natal, they saw at every station in the Transvaal trucks loaded with stores and ammunition.

Advices from Pretoria state that 1,440 Germans have been enrolled to fight with the Boers against England.

The British inhabitants of the Rand are in despair of peace being preserved.

Queen Wilhelmina has appealed to Queen Victoria in favour of peace.

Mr. Hofmeyer, the well-known Cape Afrikander, has telegraphed to President Kruger not to expect help from the Cape in the event of war.

RESERVES FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

A reserve of 250 cavalry and artillery horses for the South African Contingent will be despatched as soon as their freight is arranged, 175 being drawn from the C. and D. Classes Cavalry Remounts, and 75 from R. H. A. Captain Harrison and Lieut. FitzGetrald, 11th Hussars, and Lieut. Bright, R.H. A., and 143 N. C. O's and men of the 11th Hussars and various batteries of R. H. A. accompany this reserve.

NURSING STAFF.

The Nursing Staff for South Africa will be arranged from Home : no nurses going from India.

HOSPITAL-SHIPS FOR THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

It is now proposed to establish hospital-ships on the coast, instead of base hospitals on shore, in connection with South African Contingent, this being likely to prove advantageous on grounds of economy and benefit to patients.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARMY ORDER REGARDING CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

THE INCIDENT IS CLOSED AND MUST BE FORGOTTEN.

PARIS, SEPT. 21.

General Gallifet, Minister of War, has issued an Order to the army declaring that the Dreyfus incident is now closed, and ordering it to be forgotten.

The General in his Order says "We all bow equally to the verdict passed by the Court at Rennes as well as to the pardon tendered by President Loubet, and the idea of reprisal is no longer possible."

THE MOVEMENTS OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

Captain Dreyfus is staying with some of his relatives at Carpentras in the Department of Vaucluse.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 22.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with the homeward mails, of the 16th instant, arrived here at 4 a.m. to-day.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The Bombay mails of the 9th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

POONA OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 22.

The Poona Open Tournament, in which only two teams have entered, namely, the Poona Horse, from Sirur, and the A. D. C.'s, was played this evening on the Poona Ground. The Jodhpur and Patiala teams were scratched owing to the plague. The day was rainy, but the showers were not heavy and a good number of people turned out to witness the match. The A. D. C's have the two best men of the Durhams, Captain Luard and Wilkinson, while the Poona Horse were deprived of the assistance of ever-to-be-lamented Reymond. The ground proved a trifle heavy, but the game continued fast and spirited throughout. A noticeable feature of the play was some fine "riding-off" by both teams. A heavy shower came on during the last Chukker and Major Kirk was obliged to stop the play when only ten minutes remained to finish the game. Most probably the play will be continued on Monday next. The following are the names of the players :—Poona Horse—Imtiaz Ali (1), Captain Cooper (2), Captain Fraser (3), Jan Mahomed Kadir (back). The A.-D.-C's—Captain Greig (1), Captain Wilkinson (2), Captain Luard (3), Captain Goring (back). Umpires—Major Kirk and Captain Apthorp. Timekeeper—Mr. Mair. The following is a description of each chukker :—

First Chukker—Play began at five. Luard got on to the ball and carried it to the Poona Horse goal, but Cooper and Fraser brought it back to the centre. Luard again carried it and scored a subsidiary. Wilkinson got possession but was deprived of it by Fraser. Some sharp skirmishing followed in the Poona Horse territory, where it went out. Another vigorous attack was well pressed by Luard but the ball was brought back by Cooper. In spite of the vigorous attack the Poona Horse worked themselves in and Imtiaz Ali put the ball between the sticks. Time—6 minutes 11 seconds. Score—Poona Horse, one goal ; A. D. C.'s one sub.

Second Chukker.—The ball fell to the A. D. C.'s soon after the start, but was returned by Fraser. Luard, then getting on to it, found the way open and sent a long shot which scored a sub. of Fraser came down but no damage was done. The A. D. C.'s then became aggressors, and Goring took the ball with some neat strokes well into the Poona Horse half, but the ball went out. After some hovering about for some time Imtiaz Ali once more came into possession and swept the ball into the A. D. Cs' half, where it went behind the goal. Wilkinson sent the ball down the field, and a few yards from goal Luard had a chance but sent the ball wide. A determined effort was made by the Poona Horse but resulted in nothing. Time—6 mins. 46 secs. Score—Poona Horse, one goal; A. D. C.'s two subs.

Third Chukker—This was started in the Poona Horse ground, and, the ball having gone out behind their goal, Wilkinson hit a sub, to which he quickly added another. In the run back Luard's pony slipped and turned a complete somersault. Fortunately no one was injured. The ground was evidently slippery and made the third "come-down." On resuming the A. D. C.'s managed to get in a short way but were pulled up by Fraser. The ball fell to Young and was taken well. Fine riding by both teams was witnessed. The Poona Horse once more returned to the attack, but the ball was brought back. It did not go far and was quickly returned, Wilkinson scoring a goal. Time—5 mins. 17 secs. Score—The A. D. C.'s one goal, four subs ; Poona Horse one goal.

Fourth Chukker—Wilkinson shifted the ball down his opponents' ground, when he was deprived of it by Imtiaz Ali. Cooper carried it near the A. D. Cs'. 2 goal, where it went out. A struggle took place in front of the Poona Horse goal, but Luard, driving the ball out, hit it between the flags. With a change of sides the Poona Horse tried to force matters, and Cooper, with some neat strokes, drove the ball before him. Imtiaz Ali took possession and hit a long shot but it went wide. The A. D. Cs'. goal was in danger, but Wilkinson managed to relieve the pressure and tranferred the play to the opponents' half. The ball was returned and Mahomed Kadir hit it behind the goal just as time rang. Time—5 mins. 48 secs. Score—A. D. Cs'. two goals, 4 subs ; Poona Horse, one goal.

Fifth Chukker.—The game was started near the A. D. Cs.' goal and Wilkinson hit out and made a good run carrying the ball to the opposite side, but it went out. A foul followed, given against Greig owing to his being "off-side." Luard hit out. The last part of the game was played in a shower of rain, which rendered play dangerous. The umpire stopped the game with 10 minutes one second remaining for play. Score—A. D. Cs.' two goals, 4 subs ; Poona Horse 1 goal.

REVIEW OF TROOPS BY THE GOVERNOR.

POONA, SEPT. 22.

The troops in Poona and Kirkee paraded for inspection by Lord Sandhurst early this morning on the general parade ground. Nearly all Poona turned out to witness the spectacle. The morning was cloudy and pleasant, and the grand stand was crowded with spectators. The troops formed up in two lines in two brigades, each line facing west. The first brigade was under Colonel Welch, commanding the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, the troops being the Royal Scots, the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, the 28th Bombay Pioneers, and the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps. The second brigade, which was under the command of Colonel Bell, commanding the 16th Bombay Infantry, consisted of the Shropshire Light Infantry, the 14th and 16th Bombay Infantry. The second line was chiefly composed of Artillery and Cavalry, and consisted of "S." Battery, R. H. A., the 1st, 16th and 19th Field Batteries, Royal Artillery, the 1st Bombay Lancers, and the Bombay Sappers and Miners. These troops were under Major Keir, of "S" Battery, R. H. A., and were formed up in action on the right of the first line.

His Excellency, accompanied by Major Owen, Military Secretary, Captains Wilkinson and Young, Aides-de-Camp, Captain Leveson-Gower, Commandant of the Body Guard, and Resaldar Shaik Abdul Karim, Native Aide-de-Camp, was met on arrival by General Sir Robert Low with the Bombay Army Headquarter Staff, the Royal Horse Artillery firing the usual salute. His Excellency afterwards rode to the saluting base, whence, after a minute or two, he went to inspect the troops. Major-General Burnett, who was in supreme command of all the troops on parade, joined Lord Sandhurst, with the officers of the station staff. The whole party then passed slowly down the lines, each regiment coming to the "present" as the first of them approached and remaining in that position until all had passed.

When both lines had been inspected, His Excellency returned to the saluting base and the Regiments formed up for the "march past." The Artillery, headed by "S" Battery, led off, the rows of guns forming a fine spectacle. Then came the 1st Bombay Cavalry, under Major Thompson, and the Sappers and Miners. The Royal Scots, under Colonel Ross, the 3rd Bombay L. I., under Major De Lisle, the 28th Pioneers, under Colonel Reilly, and the Poona Volunteers, under Major Phillips, were the next to march past, the combined bands of the Scots and the Pioneers playing them in. After these came the bands of the Shropshire and 16th Bombay Infantry, who gave the marching time to the Shropshires, under Colonel Collette, the 14th Bombay Infantry, under Colonel Candy, and the 16th Infantry, under Major Legh. At the end of the march past the Infantry returned to their former position ; and the Artillery and Lancers went by the second time at a trot, and "S" Battery and the Lancers the third time at a gallop. The parade was concluded by all the troops advancing in review order. His Excellency rode up to General Burnett and said a few words congratulating him on the smart turnout of the men. The review was one of the most successful and the troops looked smart. They were well turned-out, and the marching was excellent.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

There were 88 cases and 49 deaths recorded in the City to-day, the total mortality being 61 ; in the Cantonment 11 cases, 6 deaths ; in the Suburban area 4 cases ; and in the District 221 cases, 161 deaths.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Military Works Dept.—On transfer of Capt. Dealy, R. E., from the Bengal to the Bombay Command, Military Works, he is posted to the Quetta Circle.

On return from leave to England, Capt. Close, R.E. is posted to Kamptee in the Mhow Division Military Works.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 981 of 1st inst. Second-Lieut. Bannatyne, Unattached List, will, on arrival in India, be attached for duty to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots.

Agreeably to para 72, revised section 4, Army Regulations, India, Vol 2, the undermentioned Officer has passed the tests for retention in the Indian Staff Corps :—Lieutenant Arthur, 7th Bombay Lancers.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Major Jackson, 35th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, has been transferred to the 85th Battery, Field Artillery, and he is to be sent to England at the first public opportunity.

Captain Pasely, attached to No. 18 Company, Western Division, R. G. A., on absorption from the Seconded List, has been posted to the Regimental District Staff, Royal Garrison Artillery, Woolwich, and he is to be sent to England at the first public opportunity

Second-Lieutenant Ballard, on his first appointment, has been posted to No. 8 Company, Eastern Division, R. G. A.

Second-Lieutenant Reed, on his first appointment, has been posted to No 13 Company, Eastern Division, R. G. A., and well join the above-named Company on its arrival at Malta from Bombay.

Under instructions from the War Office Capt. Wingate, Royal Scots, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion, to which he has been posted on promotion, travelling at the public expense.

It is notified that the Annual Central Rifle Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Asspciation will not be held as Poona this year; but the local meeting will be held as usual.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on Medical Certificate, under Article 980, Army Regulations, India, Vol. 1 Part 1, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—Sub-Conductors Gallaway and Nicholl, Ordnance Department, for twelve months.

CROPS REPORTS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

In to-day's "Gazette" a distinct improvement is shown of the agricultural situation in Madras, N.-W.-P., and the Central Provinces owing to the recent rain, though anxiety is by no means allayed. In Rajputana, on the other hand, things have gone from bad to worse, over 47,000 people being now on relief works, while 16,000 people have emigrated during the week from Ajmere. Merwara, Marwar, and Jaisalmer. Emigration from Western Rajputana, too, continues, but reports from Harauti, Malwa, and Guzerat, whither these poor people are mostly gravitating, are also discouraging. In the Punjab the cattle are described as getting weak and out of condition ; and, if it were not for the large area which can be irrigated, the position would be very bad indeed. As it is, 25,000 people are under relief in the Hissar District alone. In the Central Provinces also relief has had to be commenced, and in several districts it is still upon a small scale.

REDUCTION OF CLERICAL WORK.

A selected officer is to be put on special duty in each of the departments of the Commissarat, Ordnance, Army Remount, Marine, Military Works, and Military Accounts, with a view to still further reducing useless returns and reports, with instructions to submit recommendations within two months to the Government of India.

A similar procedure is likely be adopted at Army Headquarters.

MILITARY NEWS.

Service in South Africa is declared to be foreign service for purposes of the grant of native family pensions under the usual rules.

Foreign mails arriving up to 4th November in India will be dealt with in the Military Department, Government of India, at Simla, and those arriving later at Calcutta.

Major Sandwith, 8th Bombay Infantry, has one year's furlough at Home.

Lieutenant Longhurst, 12th Madras Infantry, becomes Assistant Inspector, Army Signalling, Madras and Bombay Commands, for the ensuing winter.

General Hogg, Commanding Deesa District, has arrived in Simla on a short visit.

The Government India have sanctioned subsistence allowance and free issue of three-fourths rations for the wives and half rations for the children of the British troops proceeding to South Africa.

Colonel Hector Macdonald embarks for India on the 29th instant to assume the command of the Sirhind District, the rumour that he was going to South Africa having proved incorrect.

Captains Bolton, 13th Bombay Infantry, Smurthwaite, 14th Bombay Infantry, Lester, 17th Bombay Infantry, and Creagh, 21st Bombay Infantry, also Lieutenants Hocken, 5th Bombay Cavalry, Lovell, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, and Thomas, Bhopal Battalion, have passed for Staff employ.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTION BY P. W. D.

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

A Resolution in the Public Works Department is published accepting the proposals of the recent Railway Conference which include :—(1) The preparation of the continual triennal programme of railway construction in place of the present three year's forecast ; (2) the constitution of a small Travelling Commission to enquire into local interests affecting railway schemes ; and (3) the editing and publication in a suitable form of yearly lists of railway projects which are before the Government for consideration, such lists to exclude purely strategic railways. Regarding (1) the Government direct that the new system be given full scope by requiring all railway administrations to annually submit their schedule of demands for capital works in the form adopted for State railways, the figures and forcasts being brought up to date. Regarding (2) the Travelling Commission will be at first appointed temporarily to take evidence in public, and be open to those desiring to appear before it, either personally or by proxy. It will consist of the Public Works Member, the Public Works Secretary, Railway Branch, and a non-official member of the commercial community approved by the local Government of the province in which the enquiry is to be held, who will be entitled to a suitable remuneration, and travelling accommodation, while serving on the Commission, and who will be nominated anew as the circumstances of the enquiry and the locality may demand. A Secretary and a small clerical staff will accompany the Commission. Regarding (3) the preparation of a history of railway projects placed before the recent meeting is sanctioned, and when completed will be issued to the public.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS BY GREECE.

The Athens Government prohibit the importation of merchandise from Calcutta, Bombay, and the Persian Gulf.

CIVIL REVENUE.

Civil Revenue in August fell off by fourteen lakhs, owing to smaller receipts under Land Revenue and Salt ; though Opium shows a large increase. This reduces the amount by which the revenue from 1st April to the end of August last exceeds that of the same months in 1898 to 14 lakhs.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATION.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Fitzgerald, 18th Bengal Lancers, is posted to plague duty, Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major P. B. Vaughan, Staff Corps, is permitted to resign, while Captain E. J. Drummund is transferred to temporary half pay.

Lieutenants B. C. Waterfield, C. N. Baker, S. G. Knox, and J. L. Alexander, are gazetted Captains with effect from 19th instant.

Lieut. Muscroft, 1st Central India Horse, is gazetted into the Commissariat Service.

Hon. Captain C. Fletcher, Bombay Ordnance Department, retires with effect from the 6th proximo.

Hon. Capt. J. Ezechiel, Bombay Commissariat-Transport Department, retires on 15th November.

Hon. Lieut. J. E. Newell, Bombay Ordnance Department, retires from the 1st ultimo.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Fairclough becomes Captain, vice Wilson promoted, W. Maxwell and C. P. Young succeeding to Lieutenant.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Groves and O'Shea receive officiating promotion in the Postal Department vice Mr. Wait.

Mr. E. Lawrence is re-posted to Bombay.

RANGOON OUTRAGE CASE.

MOTION OF THE GOVERNMENT ADVOCATE.

RANGOON, SEPT. 22.

To-day the Government Advocate in the Sessions Court applied that the proceedings against the five remaining accused in the Outrage Case be stayed. He did not do this, he said, because of the verdict in Johnson's case, as, if there were any means of reviewing that case before a legal tribunal, he would contend that that verdict was erroneous, unreasonables and perverse. In the present case there were no admissions of the accused, which could be tendered as evidence ; there was only the evidence of Sullivan, and no jury cared to be asked to convict on his uncorroborated evidence. He had hoped, if Johnson was convicted, that he would be a willing witness. He did not feel justified in calling men who had been acquitted, for they would be unwilling witnesses for the prosecution.

The Recorder said the Government Advocate had taken the only course open to him, having regard to abortive results of recent trials. These results were mainly due to the unsatisfactory character of Sullivan's evidence, and of the exclusion of statements made by the accused to Major Morse owing to the inducements held out by that officer. Proceedings would be stayed and the accused discharged, but such discharge would not amount to acquittal.

BULSAR MUNICIPALITY.

BULSAR, SEPT. 22.

Mr. Mottabhoy Shapurjee has been elected a Councillor of the Bulsar Municipality.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 21.

The Clan Line' steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Mombassa left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 21.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muki Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 22nd inst.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. Ernest Simons left Colombo for Bombay on Friday, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., and she is expected here on Monday, the 25th inst., at 8 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 31-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	104 5-8
3 per cents, Reduits	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loans	112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-2
Bar Silver	27

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Gullion £35,700,000, Increase £100,000; Public Deposits £8,200,000, Increase £1,000,000 ; Other Deposits £39,700,000, Increase £200,000 ; Other Securities £28,500,000, Increase £800,000. Notes and Gold £24 900,000, Increase £400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain W. Wheler, will sail to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Abaanul Mr Haig
Adamson, Mrs, 6 children and 2 infants
Acklon, Mr F E
Ashruff, Mr Mahomed
Ali, Mr O Mustafa
Beaumont, Mr E
Butler, Mrs and four children of the late Mr R Dixon, two Misses Manly
Butler, Master Percy
Butler, Master George
Batton, Mrs J K and child
Burnham, Mrs J C and infant
Bright, Mr and Mrs G E
Boorman, Mr and Mrs J and infant
Boorman, Master H A
Boorman, Miss
Beauchamp, Mrs W G
Bramly, Mrs
Camp, Mrs L C and child
Campbell, Mrs J H
Chotynor, Mr A J
Corrosi, Mr A
Chotwodi, Mrs P W and maid
Dixon, Mr C M infant and nurse
Groves, Miss
Graham, Mrs and infant
Goodridge, Mr E S
Grieves, Mr and Mrs child and infant
Heining, Mr F
Hewett, Mrs C W
Hykoop, Mr J F
Khosla, Mr J R
Leggett, Miss
Lhaza, Dr and Mrs Mahamed
Larmour, Mr and Mrs
Martin, Major G M
Muspratt, Rev W
Maynard, Mr and Mrs J D
Moon, Mr
Mackichan, Dr D
Norman, Mr Goolwin
Phillips, Mrs
Parker, Capt P R
Russell, Miss
Rushton, Mr and Mrs W H
Robson, Mrs
Roy, Mr W P
Richards, Dr W L
Shearer, Mrs J
Sladen, Mrs
Sparkes, Mrs H H
Syed, Amir Ali
Sandford, Mr J R
Sitole, Mr M A
Smith, Mr
Smith, Mr
Sharp, Miss M
Son, Mr
Stoggett, Mrs H M
Shakespears, Mr J C
Tidy, Colonel
Tidy, Mrs and two children
Tidy, Mr J D
Woolcombe, Mr R
Woolcombe, Mrs and child
Whiteley, Mr J J
Whitsley, Mrs and two children
Whiteley, Rev C E
Watson, Lieut G H
Wood, Mr G
Walnd, Mr Abdul and child
Wrottesley, Capt the Hon W J
Wright, Mr and Mrs
children and infant
Wright, Master
Zuhuroodin, Mr Mahomed

A HALE and hearty Norfolk couple, Samuel and Phyllis Rischrow, living at Northrepps, near Cromer have just celebrated their diamond wedding. Both are natives of the parish, where they have lived in humble circumstances all their lives. The husband was born eighty-one and the wife seventy-eight years ago. They were married at Northrepps Church in August, 1839. They have had sixteen children, thirteen of whom are living. They have thirty-three grandchildren and nineteen great-grandchildren.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENT.

DEPARTURE OF THE PUNDUA.

SHORTLY before noon yesterday the s.s. Pundua sailed from Bombay with the second squadron of the 19th Hussars and the Cavalry Brigade Staff. The two special trains conveying the troopers arrived at 4-15 and 5-55 a.m., and were run into the Dock siding shortly afterwards. The work of unloading was rapidly carried out, and the embarkation was also quickly accomplished. The shipping of the animals accompanying the force was especially smart, the mules being hoisted on board, two at a time, though in separate slings. The strength of the squadron was seven officers, 160 men, 17 officers' chargers, 158 horses, 12 mules, with 20 boxes of ammunition. The officers of the squadron are Major H. G. Marsh, Captain A. Jennings-Bramley, Lieutenant A.J. Campbell, Lieutenant G.A. Egerton, 2nd-Lieutenants W. A. Orlebar, and Caldbeck. Major M.P.C. Holt, R. A. M. C., also goes with the force. The Cavalry Brigade Staff comprises nine officers, namely, Major E. C. Bethune, Major C. de C. Hamilton, Vety.-Major F.F. Crawford, Captain A. H. C. Kenney-Herbert, Captain D. M. Thompson, Captain C. M. Dixon, Captain R. T. A. Sloane-Stanley, Captain F. R. A. Fryer, and Lieutenant W. R. Codrington. Accompanying the Staff are 18 European details, 19 followers, 32 horses, and eight native servants for Sir George White.

The Pundua was ready to leave her berth shortly before eleven o'clock, and just after the hour she moved towards the dock gates. The vessel had to turn round stern first and it was half past eleven before her bows were heading for the open sea. There was again a large crowd to see the transport leave, and, as she passed between the dock gates, cheers were raised, and the troopers lustily returned them. There was perhaps less demonstration than on the occasion of the departure of some of the other transports, but the good wishes accompanying the men were no less cordial than in the previous instances. At 11-40 the Pundua was clear of the dock and the seventh transport had sped on her way to South Africa.

Immediately after the departure of the Pundua, the Patiala entered the Prince's Dock.

To-day, three more transports will sail. The Waroca will go with the third squadron of the 19th Hussars, and the Palitana and Sirsa respectively with five and three companies of the 2nd Batt. Gordon Highlanders.

Yesterday morning the Lindula was in the Dry Dock, but left at noon. The Nowshera took the place of the Pundua at the jetty shed. The work of fitting up the Wardha was progressing rapidly.

It is notified for information that the 9th Lancers, proceeding on service to South Africa, will embark at the Prince's Dock jetty shed as follows :—Transports No. 16, Wardha, and No., 18 Nowshera, on the 24th instant ; and No. 22, Nairung, on the 25th inst. Two squadrons of the Lancers will arrive at the Dock at 5, 5-40, 6 and 6-30 a.m., on the 24th in four special trains. One squadron will arrive at the Dock at 5 and 5-40 a.m , on the 25th instant, in two special trains. Any details, British or native, for this unit, either attached to the Colaba Depot or detail lines, 21st Bombay Infantry, will be sent to the Prince's Dock to join for embarkation on the above date.

The following R. A. M. C. officers are placed in medical charge of the transports marked against their names :—Captain W. D. Erskine, Sirsa, sailing to-day, and Captain A. E. Milner, Palitana, also sailing to-day. On completion of duty they will join their Field Hospitals.

Major J. R. Forrest and Lieut. H. J. Martin are placed in medical charge of the troops on the Nowshera and Nairung, sailing on the 24th and 25th respectively.

The s. s. Virawa, Captain R. D. Dogherty, one of the transports engaged by Government, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Calcutta.

THE UNEASINESS AT THE WAR OFFICE.

AT first sight it reads, says the *Pioneer*, curiously to hear that the War Office has suddenly developed an anxiety about the military situation and is nervous of what may follow if the Boers should take the offensive vigorously. Who but the War Office should have foreseen this contingency from the first ; who else is responsible for our unpreparedness ? The crisis has not arisen suddenly, like Marchand's sudden appearance at Fashoda, out of the darkness of Central Africa. It has been in the sight of all men for months back ; since June last there has not been a week when the call to arms might not have come, and it is a little late in the day for the military authorities to be discovering that the situation is a dangerous one. In justice, however, to the War Office it must be said that the fault is not theirs. The military administration cannot move troops till it gets the word : and it is simply the anxious desire of the British Government not to rouse the feelings of the Boers by anything that might seem like a menace that has put us at the present disadvantage. We cannot always get statesmanship and statecraft to go along the same path ; and if our Cabinet has preferred to make the aniversary a present of some pounds in the guns rather than run the chance of appearing to provoke a collision, public opinion in the long run is pretty sure to hold them justified. What the Boers line of action should be, if they intend war, is obvious ; so obvious indeed that their restraining from the initiative seems to indicate they cannot yet have made up their minds whether to concede the British terms or not. Their movement towards the Diagoa Bay frontier show that they are apprehensive of an invasion on that line, and probably if the news of its imminent rendition by Portugal were to reach them they would make a dash to seize the port at once. The Anglo-German arrangement of last summer is every where understood to be that England will take over the Portuguese east coast up to the mouth of the Zambesi of which she has always had the right of first refusal ; while Germany will take up the Quillimane and Mozambique coast to the north of the river and add this considerable slice of Africa to her East African Colony. Germany and England will then share between them the whole of the open up to the 26th parallel of latitude except for the southernmost portion of the Congo Free State, and will manage this sphere here after as sole partners.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

WELSH REGIMENT vs. THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN (WEST YORKSHIRE.)

WHEN these teams faced each other last evening in the second round of the tournament, which is also the semi-final round, there was a very large attendance surrounding the enclosure. The composition of the teams was the same as won their respective engagements in the first round, with the exception that among the Welsh forwards Lieuts. Mathias and Lewis took the places of Lieuts. Brandreth and Sergt. Wilks. The West Yorkshire started, facing the Secretarial goal, and the opening phases of the game were evenly contested at the centre. A free kick enabled the the Tykes to invade, but after a while the Welshmen got away from a scrimmage, and nice passing between the backs brought them up to the Yorkshire twenty-five. Then a Yorkshireman, missing a pass the Welsh, looked like getting in, but Gordon checked progress by cleverly intercepting a transfer. The Welsh penned their opponents, and, Daly passing out from the pack, the ball travelled across the field, among the backs, to Kent, on the left wing, who was enabled to score far out. Burge improved the try by kicking a lovely goal. A kick from a mark to the Welsh was well charged down and the West Yorks carried play over the centre line. The Welsh, however, immediately repelled the attack and had the advantage of several exchanges. The West Yorkshires being penalised for doubtful off-side play, the kicker enabled the Welsh to get up, and Everett seizing the ball scored the second try, which Harper prettily converted. Resuming, the centred kick was charged down and the Welsh dribbled into Yorkshire ground again. Gordon cleverly tried to stem the rush, but his pass was not taken and the Welsh dribbled away again to the twenty-five. A penalty gave the Yorkshires a little relief, but the Welsh came away with a pretty dribble, and the Tykes only prevented a score by touching down. The Welsh continued to pen the Yorkshire men until half time, when they led by two goals to *nil*.

Re-starting, the West Yorks had the advantage of the opening exchanges. Then they were awarded a penalty kick, and Battye took a long shot at goal which was almost successful. The Yorkshire men now began to play up strongly, and carried the scrimmages in fine style. They were rewarded for their efforts ; for, the ball coming out in the loose, Gordon, who was playing a grand game, put in a short dribble and then picking up smartly scored a well-deserved try. Battye took the kick but was unsuccessful. After a spell of even play the Welsh backs got off on the right, but a pass forward spoiled the effort. They tried again on the other side, but Richards was well held by Wright close to the line. A couple of scrimmages followed, and then the ball passed from hand to hand to Richards who scored at the corner. Burge's goal kick from a difficult angle was a very creditable attempt. The Welsh next secured a free kick, which just fell short. They continued the pressure, evidently determined to add to the score, and had the Yorkshire line in jeopardy repeatedly. After several bursts away Sadler at last got in, close to touch, and Burge kicked another fine goal. Thereafter a useful kick allowed the West Yorkshires to place the Welsh line in danger, and just as the whistle sounded for time the Welshmen were compelled to touch down. Although the Welsh were the better team the game was a hard one, the West Yorkshires playing a particularly stubborn game. In Gordon the Wests have an exceptionally smart half-back who works extremely hard. He played a sterling game and was certainly the most brilliant half-back on the field. The Welsh, however, had the advantage in their three-quarter line who easily eclipsed their opponents. Score :—Welsh Regiment 3 goals, 1 try ; the Prince of Wales's Own, 1 try.

THE Bangalore Cup, the chief event of the S. I. R. A. Meeting now being held at Bangalore, has, as anticipated, been won by a team of Regulars, the Lincolns, from Secunderabad, toping the list with a fine score of 477 points, the Cheshires coming next with 472. The Madras Railway Volunteers were third with 466 ; but Lieutenant Heaton of the team has the distinction of having made the highest aggregate 46 of points.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

I FIND a piece of advice in an American paper, the "New York Saturday Review," which I venture to annex and to offer, with this acknowledgment, to the British public. It will be urged that advice concerning the right use of the holiday should have been offered at the beginning, not at the end, of August. To this I reply that, had I received this advice in July instead of August, it should have been offered then. The American sage recommends his disciples—you may cut out his advice and paste it in a book to be kept for another year—as follows : "When you go for your summer holiday take the opportunity of the leisure and time at your disposal to read the old books over again." For my own part, I keep a current list of the books, old and new, that I propose to read as soon as I can find the time. As the weeks run on this list is continually growing shorter and continually longer. For the book which strikes one to-day as absolutely necessary to be read, if one is to be still considered a person of education, to-morrow appears no longer even useful. For instance, there are the famous memoirs of Bismarck. Of course, I put this book, as soon as it came out, on my list. But I now find that I no longer have any desire to read the book. I have, in fact, read in the reviews all that is necessary. I have learned, without reading the book from the reviews, the personality of Bismarck as fully as I desire. And so with many other new books. This means that the American philosopher's advice should be modified so as to include a few new books of the year.

But, as for the old books, those which one has not read for a great while, perhaps not since boyhood—think of the delight of reading them over again. How long, dear reader, is it since you read Shakespeare through from beginning to end? How long since you read certain parts of "Paradise Lost"—those parts which used to be your delight? Or, again, there are such books as Sir Thomas More's "Utopia," or Sir Thomas Browne's "Religio Medici" ; there is old Mallory, of which a little is always pleasant, though one does not desire much of Mallory. Would you like to renew your acquaintance with Spenser's "Fairy Queen," or with the plays of Ben Jonson? It is many years, I dare say, since you read Pope. Cowper, if you have not looked at him for some time, will astonish you for the common sense and the kindly wisdom of the man. I find that Miss Austen, again, is not remembered so widely or so affectionately as she ought to be. Last year I read over again George Eliot's "Scenes from Clerical Life." There is already an old-world atmosphere about the book. Charles Lamb, Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson, Browning—I suppose that you know so well as to need no refresher for them. At the same time, there are certain short sketches and stories of Thackeray which would, perhaps, repay reading again if they have dropped out of your memory. I have read that a reprint of Charles Lever is in hand. I can hardly understand myself wanting to read his novels again. But there are many, without doubt, who would. You must make your own selection of reading for the holidays, but consider carefully, I beseech you, this wise advice. It means that you should take a holiday, not only from the everyday life of work and business, but from the ideas, the language, the style, and the fashions of the living, and should refresh your weary soul with the literature of the dead.

Three or four years ago I completed my collection of the works of the late Walter Pater by ordering his "Miscellaneous Essays," a posthumous volume containing essays and studies either written after his last published work or collected from older papers. I am very seriously of opinion that in Pater we have the writer who will become, to a critical posterity, the chief and most important illustration of the best scholarly mind, the highest culture, and the most finished style of this century. He will be for the Victorian prose what Arnold is for the Victorian verse. Very well. The book was put on the shelves, and there it remained until this summer, when it came into the country with me. I think that the ghost of the author put it in the box at night when no one was looking. I was rewarded for bringing it, if only by one chapter, called "Apollo in Picardy." The idea is so fanciful, so poetical, so beautifully worked out, so intensely human, so strange in its contrast of Paganism and mediæval Christianity that I have read it again and again, and always with the result of finding something new, some fine passage or some fine thought that I had previously passed over. To read Pater is to be lifted up to higher levels. I suppose he will never be widely popular ; indeed, one would not desire to be always with Pater in his world, which is not the living or the dead world, but a world where only a scholar could pass his life. Yesterday I laid down the book and took up a volume by one of our younger writers, who may be nameless. The sudden drop—the contrast—made one ashamed. In the elder writer's volume, a region of pure thought and poetic imagery far above the windy ways of men ; in the younger, a collection of personalities, low views, and empty pretentions. Not a line, not a thought that one would remember ; not a sentence which could suggest, or inspire, or instruct. After all, it matters nothing. The lower and the lesser stuff vapours about for its little day, while the higher and nobler work remains. There are people who like the lower stuff. Well, it is there in plenty. The only consolation is that it dies so soon.

I learn by the papers the death of my old friend William Simpson, of the Royal Institute. It is thirty years since first I made his acquaintance, and the same length of time since that acquaintance became friendship. Simpson was one of the able company of artists who have served the "Illustrated London News" so long and so faithfully. For that paper he travelled over a great part of the habitable globe ; he was in the Crimea, in India, in Abyssinia, in Afghanistan, in Paris during the Commune, in Sedan at the surrender ; he went everywhere and saw everything. No veteran soldier, I have been told, was oftener under fire than Simpson, or more cool while the bullets flew past him, sketching the details of an action. No one, outside the army, knew more about military affairs. At the same time his profession of war correspondent with pencil and pen, never made him in the least degree a *militaire* ; he was always a civilian. I think that he never even carried a revolver. He knew everybody, of all ranks, and was as much at home with one class as another. He was also a student, all his life, of the obscurer forms of religious faiths, especially of those belonging to the East. He wrote a book about his many travels, called "Meeting the Sun," and another book on his favourite subject, called, I believe, "The Praying Wheel." He was a most delightful companion, full of reminiscences, from the early days in Scotland and the Crimea experiences down to his later experiences in camp and Court. He was, in a word, that rare kind of human creature who stands alone, is absolutely unlike his fellows, and whose place can never be filled up.

When Lord Napier stormed and took Magdala in 1868, Simpson, who, of course, was in the thick of the fighting, bethought him of the Abyssinian legend—probably he was the only man in the army who knew it. National trad

THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

To the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

SIR,—I have the honor to request you to place this letter, embodying my views regarding the drainage of the subsoil water of Bombay, before the Municipal Corporation, or before the Subsoil Water Committee, as you may think best, for their favourable consideration and I shall be glad to explain personally any points in the suggestions, which may appear obscure to them.—I have, &c.,

ACCACIO DA GAMA, L. M. B., P. C., and Physician to H. M. the King of Portugal.

Two subjects of vital importance to the health of Bombay, namely, the drainage of its subsoil water and of its sewage, are being ventilated by the Municipal Corporation, and in the public press. They also demand the serious attention of the citizens of Bombay. I, therefore, beg to offer a suggestion for the favourable consideration of the Municipal Corporation. Before, however, I enter into the subject proper, I may be allowed to make a few preliminary remarks.

Time was, when the solid night-soil was, so to say, mostly removed by hand; and for the discharge of its liquid portion, there was the surface and partial underground drainage. By the introduction into Bombay of the Vehar water supply, and by some sanitary improvements in the city, the mortality in Bombay was reduced to such an extent that the city, having regard to its enormous population, was considered to be one of the healthiest of the whole world. Subsequently, however, the authorities thought that Bombay was not well drained and that its sanitary condition would be further ameliorated by the introduction of a general subterranean sewage drainage to ordr to carry through it the night soil by connecting the house-latrines with it. The idea seemed sublime apparently, and without pausing to reflect whether a general underground night-soil drainage would suit Bombay ground and the habits of the majority of its inhabitants and whether, if carried out, the scheme would confer a real benefit on the present and future populations of the city, the authorities assumed once for all that the scheme would do so and set their efforts and influence to have the scheme adopted and carried out by the Municipal body. There were people—and in considerable numbers too—who, being conscious that Bombay ground was unsuitable for the introduction of a general underground sewage drainage in it, and that when introduced it would mar the health of its population opposed the scheme, but the authorities ignoring all the reasons to the contrary, actually carried it out. I believed then that if a general underground sewage were introduced in Bombay, the city would, in a few years after, be converted into a huge *malarious pond*. The hygienic conditions at present obtaining in Bombay confirm my forebodings, for, as it is, Bombay the beautiful is Bombay the *gilded putrefaction*.

The general underground scheme has been working here for some years, and it cannot be denied that from several causes—such as the joints of the pipes getting loose or disconnected, or the pipes themselves being broken in several parts of the plant, etc.,—there occurs an enormous leakage of sewage into the surrounding ground. Such leakage in, and fouling of, the ground often goes on for a long time, before the attention of those concerned is drawn to it. This leakage of sewage and the consequent fouling of the ground would not perhaps have as great mischief it does at present, were it not that another great factor gives its powerful assistance to enhance its dreadful effects.

The factor is, the large amount of *subsoil water* which is persistently permeating the ground, which being itself charged with putrid sewage, carries putrefaction rapidly throughout the soil which though it is covered by decent roads, causes all the unhealthiness in Bombay.

The question arises, What are the conditions which have contributed to give an increment to the subsoil water in Bombay at the present time, and which were absent at the time I have mentioned as the healthiest period in the past history of Bombay? Many citizens of Bombay, who had lived in those times, and who are still alive, will recollect that the Backbay was blessed with a beautiful sandy beach. The ground at Girgaum, Khetwady and thereabout, when flooded after somes days of heavy rain was never waterlogged, for the water absorbed by it ran out to the sea through the beach at ebb tide. At full tide, if the sea-water rose above the ground and penetrated into it even to a considerable distance, it discharged itself into the sea when the tide fell; thus in the fair-weather portion of the year, in any excavation made in those sites, there would not be found such an amount of subsoil water, as is to be seen now. Excavations made to lay down the drains in Khetwady soon become full of water, and steam engines are required to pump it out in order to enable the labourers to go on with their work. On the east coast of Bombay the shore was low, and though not sandy, the rain water and the tide water behaved in a manner similar to that of the Backbay beach.

All that has been changed now. Extensive land reclamations have been made on the west, south, and east of the city; stone walls have been built, the flats have been reclaimed, a great number of wells and tanks, which previously existed, have been filled up. All this, together with a portion of rain water which yearly becomes absorbed in the ground, has contributed to raise the level of the subsoil water. The walls of the docks and those towards the harbour and in the east side are not impermeable to sea-water. The centrifugal force of the sea-water at full tides gradually drives some water into the ground of the city, and there not being sufficient centrifugal force in the ground to drive it out at ebb tide, it remains stored up there, and by this, as was to be expected, the low and permeable lands have suffered most.

It is an admitted fact that a great amount of subsoil water underlies the Bombay ground, and this itself was sufficient to cause several deadly diseases, which are prevalent in Bombay; but what the state of things must be in Bombay, when it is thought that the whole of that enormous quantity of the subsoil water is contaminated with sewage, I leave the people to judge for themselves. I can only say that Bombay has become a *huge malarious pond*, and the only wonder is that the mortality in Bombay has not been greater than it is at present.

The Bombay Improvement Trust, by widening the streets of Bombay, by laying out plots of ground for building purposes, by reclaiming a portion of the shore, etc., without first of all having the drainage improved, and without getting rid of the subsoil water, will, it seems to me, only be carrying out the task of an undertaker, in as much as they will apparently be placing a marble slab over a putrid grave.

Considering all these facts, when the plague made its appearance in Bombay, I had said, that it would remain among us at least for six years, but now, if the things are allowed to remain as they are, or if they are patched up as it has been proposed to be done at the expense of some 13 lakhs of rupees, I feel compelled to agree with the foreign savants who say that Bombay will remain a centre of the plague.

I have said that the subsoil water has been contaminated with sewage. This can be easily verified by digging a well in the low lands, and sure enough the water in the well will be found to contain sewage a few days after.

Having said this much, I may be permitted to throw out a suggestion which, if acted upon, I believe, will be conducive to the rapid removal of the subsoil water of the city and of its sewage. The suggestion is as follows:—

Deep channels should be opened on either side of the main drain at convenient distances from each other, say, four feet wide. These channels should have two openings protected by moveable sluices, the one opening into the main drain, and the other, the external one, into the sea. The channels should be built up with black stone, and the walls should have appropriate openings for the subsoil water to run into them. Advantage may be taken of these channels for another purpose. The houses standing on the blocks isolated by these channels may be connected with the nearest channel for the drainage of sewage, and thus one channel will receive the subsoil water and the night soil from the houses on either side of it.

With the flow of subsoil water into the channel, the sewage running into it will be completely liquified and at stated time the whole of its contents can be discharged into the main drain by opening the sluices on that side; if, however, the subsoil water is found to be insufficient to carry the sewage with it, then the sluices on the sea side should be opened to admit sea water to effect a thorough cleaning of the channel, or it may be flushed with Tansa water. If, notwithstanding these forces, silt should remain in the channel, it can be wiped off with a hand-broom, or by some other contrivance.

This is the general plan, which could be adopted with success, if the Bombay ground were even, and uniformly above the sea-water level; but it happens that large portions of it are several feet below it, and therefore this plan must undergo modifications.

The centralisation of the discharge of the subsoil water into the main drain, indicated in the general plan, may be diversed by taking advantage of the various street drains, the channels may be made deep or shallow to suit the gradient of the drains, and where it is not possible to make the discharge into the main or street drains, it may be carried to the sea. To this latter alternative the Government may object with plausible reason, because even the Love Grove pumpings, when they are deposited on some portions of the shore at ebb tide, and are exposed for some hours, they cause nuisance in some fashionable quarters. This can be easily prevented by reclaiming those portions of the shore, and building high walls around them, so that at ebb tides there will be no exposed shore, where such deposits can take place and if under such circumstances sewage is discharged into the sea there will be no nuisance. Sea water is one of the best disinfectants of sewage, except when a mixture of it and sewage is kept covered for a very considerable time, when it might give off sulphurated hydrogen gas. In the case of the proposed channels there is no occasion to suppose that sulphurated hydrogen gas will be generated because their contents will be rapidly and frequently emptied, flushed, or cleaned as may become necessary.

It may not be objected that if subsoil water and sewage be mixed in the channels when these are full the mixture will get into the ground through the openings in their walls. This may be true to a certain extent, but that will be found to be of no consequence, when one considers that the mixture will remain in the channels for a limited time only, without having force to propel itself into the ground to any distance and that that portion of the ground invaded by the mixture will be cleaned by the subsoil water running into the channels, as soon as they have been emptied. It is to be observed also that when the system is in working order, the subsoil water, while discharging itself in the channels, will have formed its natural water-ways, and at most the sewage will fill only these and go no further into the surrounding ground. I think a grave mistake was made in introducing underground drainage in Bombay in the manner it has been done, but a more serious fault will be committed by persisting in patching up matters each time some bad results make their appearance. It has been proposed to open a long channel for draining off the subsoil water of Bombay at a cost of some 13 lakhs or more. I think much good will not result from it, for it may only drain the ground on the western side of the island; and what of the low lands and other ground on the eastern side of it? These cannot be affected by the works proposed to be carried out, I am afraid.

Would we, I ask, have these splendid and useful wet docks in Bombay, if Government had persisted in patching up that huge white elephant, the hydraulic lift at Butcher's Island?

I am perfectly aware, that the construction of the channels, reclamations and walls as suggested in this letter will demand an enormous expense. Any expense any sacrifice in money within cognisable means, are small compared with the immense benefit the health of the population and commerce of Bombay will derive from the measure.

Here there is no need to take up the work in hand all at once all over Bombay; it will be accommodating if the work is undertaken by sections to relieve those parts first which most need relief, and have the whole system completed gradually. I may be allowed to suggest, that famine refugees also may be employed for the work, and that Government, the Bombay City Improvement Trust, the Bombay Port Trust, and the Bombay Municipality, all of whom are interested in the health and prosperity of Bombay, may be asked to contribute towards the desired end.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered ...	31 28	34 55	39 52	34 58
Friday, Sept. 22nd ...	0 49	0 26	0 93	0 16
Total ...	31 77	34 81	40 45	34 74
Total fall to Sept. 22nd, 1898.	80 54	77 75	80 90	73 06
Total fall to Sept. 22nd, 1897.	75 92	75 77	78 64	75 03

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m., and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered ...	95	93
20th September, 1899 ...	0	3
Total ...	95	98
DAMAUN.		
Previously registered ...	25	83
Wednesday, 20th September, 1899 ...	0	0
Total ...	25	83
Total up to 20th September, 1898 ...	69	54
Total up to 20th September, 1897 ...	88	21

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 22ND OF SEPTEMBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore ...	29·67	W	3	105°	75°	41	...	5·49	—11·29
Sirsa ...	29·72	NW	7	101·8	80·6	34	...	2·21	—10·06
Delhi ...	29·70	NW	9	101·1	83·0	36	...	11·16	—14·50
Agra ...	29·68	SW	8	101·0	81·9	40	...	21·23	—3·67
Cawnpore ...	29·81	W	4	96·3	78·1	57	...	43·34	...
Allahabad ...	29·84	WNW	7	94·0	76·3	71	...	28·32	+5·02
Jhansi ...	29·72	WNW	6	100·3	85·7	46	...	28·48	—6·77
Jacobabad ...	29·92	NE	3	107·4	77·1	17	...	0·00	—2·73
Kasmir ...	29·81	WSW	13	87·9	76·2	79	...	0·99	—5·99
Jeypore ...	29·98	W	6	99·7	73·1	56	0·02	10·16	—14·88
Ajmere ...	29·81	W	12	94·0	76·6	74	...	8·54	—19·72
Deesa ...	29·83	WSW	15	97·6	73·0	75	...	7·15	—24·07
Ahmedabad ...	29·90	W	3	96·2	74·1	75	0·29	5·05	...
Bhuj ...	29·91	W	20	92·8	73·1	77	...	0·83	—12·44
Jamnagar ...	29·81	SW	20	89·5	71·2	71	...	0·56	...
Rajkot ...	29·93	W	3	93·9	69·1	80	...	7·35	—19·55
Bhavnagar ...	29·95	WSW	11	91·1	75·8	67	...	5·63	...
Veraval ...	29·90	W	8	84·5	77·8	77	...	4·94	...
Neemuch ...	29·58	WSW	14	99·2	73·0	67	...	10·26	—18·57
Indore ...	29·72	W	5	91·7	69·1	76	...	15·05	—15·23
Saugor ...	29·81	W	8	92·8	73·6	55	...	22·52	—20·16
Jubulpore ...	29·76	W	9	92·3	74·5	64	...	33·58	—19·16
Hoshangabad ...	29·82	SW	1	93·1	71·7	74	...	21·97	—28·21
Khandwa ...	29·84	W	11	95·2	73·0	67	...	8·07	—20·15
Raipur ...	29·72	W	5	95·9	76·1	57	...	23·61	—21·32
Nagpur ...	29·74	WNW	10	99·2	77·1	46	...	12·41	—29·18
Amraoti ...	29·84	WNW	10	97·2	74·3	64	...	12·37	—16·30
Akola ...	29·85	WNW	12	96·4	74·7	53	...	10·56	—1·07
Surat ...	29·89	W	6	92·1	76·0	71	...	18·47	—24·66
Malegaon ...	29·87	W	10	94·1	70·2	62	...	7·09	—11·99
Bombay ...	29·92	SSE	8	85·1	75·0	91	0·48	33·42	—34·71
Poona ...	29·92	WNW	15	89·3	68·9	76	0·01	9·75	—8·31
Ahmednagar ...	29·93	NW	8	88·4	63·5	74	...	9·20	...
Aurangabad ...	...	WNW	...	89·8	67·7	66	...	10·59	...
Sholapur ...	29·91	W	12	93·2	68·1	74	0·43	11·80	—10·65
Ratnagiri ...	29·93	SSE	7	83·9	73·9	91	0·27	45·27	...
Belgaum ...	29·91	WSW	19	77·3	62·1	90	...	22·59	—12·11
Goa ...	29·96	SW	4	83·0	74·4	91	0·03	47·71	...
Karwar ...	29·98	W	2	82·7	73·5	90	0·03	38·32	—32·67
Mangalore ...	29·98	Calm	1	82·8	75·4	85	...	67·97	—32·18
Calicut ...	30·00	Calm	1	85·2	76·6	85	0·16	62·41	—20·75
Cochin ...	30·04	N	1	85·6	74·7	91	0·41	65·91	—21·54
Bangalore ...	29·88	W	10	75·2	62·8	85	...	14·82	—2·00
Secunderabad ...	29·86	W	12	88·1	70·3	70	...	13·41	—11·29
Masulipatam ...	29·80	NNW	11	85·7	77·6	78	...	17·43	—4·99
Bellary ...	29·91	WNW	12	85·7	72·8	62	...	10·74	+1·73
Cuddapah ...	29·93	W	10	84·6	72·7	78	0·74	9·33	—10·53
Madras ...	29·89	WSW	4	85·5	76·5	72	...	13·12	—1·06
Coimbatore ...	29·81	WSW	7	91·4	70·6	75	...	2·18	—2·47
Trichinopoly ...	29·79	W	6	94·5	76·8	67	...	5·50	—4·32
Negapatam ...	29·79	W	5	89·5	76·9	69	...	6·12	—3·98
Colombo ...	30·00	SW	9	85·3	78·1	81	...	12·46	—5·81
Aden ...	29·59	E	11	91·3	83·3	66	...	0·02	—0·40

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S. Strong, H., Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H., 0·11 (33·48); G. T. H., 0·25 (33·54); St. G. H., 0·12 (26·03); C. P., 0·40 (33·12).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Delhi, Secunderabad and Bellary, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds at Goa, Ratnagiri and Bombay show a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while they are south-westerly to north-westerly in most other places. The force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season all over the country lying to the north of latitude 19° and the minimum 8° in excess at Sirsa and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Bangalore and Belgaum.

Humidity has increased considerably at Allahabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Aurangabad, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Cochin, and the skies are more or less cloudy in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast, and at Raipur, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Karachi, Jhansi, Agra and Sirsa.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Ratnagiri (1·27"), about half an inch at Bombay, Sholapur and Cochin, about a quarter of an inch at Ahmedabad, Cuddapah and Cuddapah, 0·05 cents at Karwar, 0·03 at Goa, and 0·02 at Jeypore.

The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is slight, but between Bombay and Karwar it is a little more than one and half times steeper than usual. The monsoon current in the centre of the Arabian Sea appears to be slightly strengthening. However pressure is abnormally in considerable to large excess all along the Coast from Colombo to Veraval and also at and about Sholapur, Bellary, Belgaum, Indore, Khandwa, Akola, Amraoti, Bangalore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo—a condition very unfavourable for rain. The weather is on the whole somewhat favourable for rain all along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay. The winds at Goa, Ratnagiri and Bombay are cyclonic, and the weather there is in a slightly unsettled condition.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

Friday.—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly over the Bengal and North of the Bay, and the depression in course of formation has developed considerably. Pressure has risen generally over the remainder of the country and steep gradients now obtain to South of the depression area. Winds have stregthened round the Bay and the force of the winds being greatest at Diamond Island, where they are blowing this morning with a velocity of 36 miles per hour; the storm is apparently Central about midway between Falsepoint and Akyab. Light rain has fallen in Burma, East and Lower Bengal, the only heavy fall being one of three inches at Sangor Island; a few showers have fallen in the West Coast Districts and Madras, Ratnagiri, Gopalpur and Kurnool have received one inch. The temperature has fallen rapidly in Mysore and briskly on Madras Coast and in Madras Deccan, and is in moderate to considerable defect in these Provinces. It is in slight defect in Burma and in excess elsewhere, except Assam, Sind, West Coast, Bombay Deccan, and South India, where it is normal.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—SEPTEMBER 21.

10 p.m. ...	739

FRIDAY.—SEPTEMBER 22.

6 a.m. ...	753
10 a.m. ...	779
2 p.m. ...	803
4 p.m. ...	810

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths, from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade ...	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Donarl ...	3	1	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi ...	3	2	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Parbhu, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	4	1	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worlee ...	0	0	6
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	10	16
Total ...	16	15	105
Total plague deaths to date ...	47,822	41,799	
Same date last year ...	27	16	115

DAMAUN.

The Dooblas of Lower Damaun employed on plague work at Varkooond, who was attacked with plague died three days ago. A Bhundari residing at Doondetha, who used to earn his bread by working at Varkound, has been attacked with plague.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Florline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

RAID ON THE FRONTIER.

THE PASS AFRIDIS JIRGAH: TRIBAL AMENITIES.

KOHAT, SEPT. 20.

THE raid on the 16th at Mirbaba Banda is reported to have been committed by a band of nine men, chiefly Wazirs. Some Kutank bad characters of the Kohat district are also said to be implicated, and the perpetration of the crime appears to have been instigated by one Mulki, a resident of Baragda, in British territory. The victims of this daring dacoity are reported to have lost about Rs. 850 worth property. The report of the offence did not reach the Military or the Border Police till some hours after the dacoits had decamped across the border with their loot, and pursuit under these circumstances was useless.

The Pass Afridi "jirgahs" remained in Kohat the whole of yesterday. Discussions took place regarding the distribution of the new increase to their subsidy. An altercation occurred between the Zirgabun Khel and the Tor Sappar clans, and on the "jirgah" breaking up the latter rather strongly showed their feelings by throwing stones at some of the grey-beards of the former clan. During the night, however, the Zirgabun Khels avenged the insult by attacking and looting one of the Tor Sappar villages in the Pass. Four or five men are said to have been wounded. This affair is not calculated to cause any general ill-feeling, and it is hoped that the matter will be amicably settled among the tribesmen themselves. The "jirgahs" have all now been dismissed, and the negotiations are satisfactorily concluded.—"Pioneer."

HINDU REFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a committee of gentlemen presided over by Rao Saheb Vinayak Konddeva Oka, the well-known Marathi authour and a retired Deputy Educational Inspector, which every year makes arrangements for holding of Elocution Gatherings in this city. The third week of the current month has been advertised for the same purpose.

The committee were asked to select and add to their subjects *one* of the following:—1 Mutton is not unclean to a Brahman even in this age of Kali. 2 The Kharatyas and the Vaishyas, representing respectively the warlike and the industrial classes of the four classes into which the old Aryan society was divided have not become extinct even in this age of Kali. 3 Satyanarayan mana keun gyahi, Manlyelen nahin bahu-mata; i.e., I make my mand a witness to truth and untruth, and had no respect for the opinion of the majority. This last is an *abhang* of Tukaram, the celebrated saint and reformer of *Maharashtra*.

The three subjects carried with them the three prizes of Rs. 30, 25 and 20 respectively; and the committee were informed that the amount of the prize for the *one* subject which they would be pleased to select out of the three would be duly handed over to the President on the prize-distribution day. They were also asked to have among the examiners gentlemen of the calibre of the Hon'ble Dr. Bhawaochker and the Hon'ble D. A. Khare, and to allow the donor to address the meeting for 5 minutes. But the committee thought it fit to summarily dispose of all the 3 subjects.

It need scarcely be added that the Poona re-actionists are dead against these three subjects, though they are of vital importance to the Marathi-speaking population of to-day. It is a patent fact known to all students of the sumrili literature that to no Brahman is mutton unclean even in this degenerate age of Kali, that His Highness of Baroda is a genuine *Kshatriya* and the re-actionists when they call him *Shudra* err egregiously, and that the majority which does not care to distinguish between truth and untruth has no claim for any respect from those who place truth above untruth and brute force.—Yours, &c.,

R. R. B.

MANDALAY TO LONDON VIA SIBERIA.

AN old Cooperzillian, Dr. R. W. Roberts, M.A., LL.D., barrister-at-law, a railway engineer of the Public Works Department in India, has, we should say, done a record in extensive travelling during his 18 months' leave from India.

Starting from Burma in April last year, Dr. Roberts travelled for some time in China, Manchuria, Corea and Japan, with the object of studying the railway question in the Far East. This gentleman who is a Russian scholar then started for Vladivostok and travelled through Siberia, to gain some practical knowledge of the progress made on the great Siberian Railway. He was very much impressed with the magnitude of the undertaking and the marvellous activity shown in pushing the work forward. The line is under construction for 2,500 miles, from Tallenwan, the eastern outlet on the Manchurian coast, to Irkutsk, and this portion of the journey was made under many difficulties; at the same time he does not regret it, and says it was full of interest. From Irkutsk to St. Petersburg, a distance of over 4,000 miles, the railway is completed with the exception of three bridges at the Irkutsk end. In a few years' time we shall be able to travel from London to Japan by the "Siberian Express" in 14 days, for the small sum of £25, first class; the reason for this is that Russian rates are very low, and on the "zone" system there is a gradually diminishing rate with an increase of distance.

The public has not yet grasped the fact that this great railway will be a serious competitor with the P. and O. Company, and also with the Canadian Pacific route to the Far East. It will be a quicker and much cheaper route to Hong Kong and to all places further east. It will certainly become the route for mails to China for the distance from London to Pekin will be but a little over 8,000 miles, about as far as the journey across India, from Kurrachee on the west to Kunlon Ferry on the East, when there is railway connection!

Dr. Roberts then proceeded to America, and stayed for some months there, travelling over railways in Canada and over the principal railways in the United States. Returning to Europe, he spent about four months in journeys over railways in every country on the Continent, from Spain in the west to Turkey in the east, and from Italy in the south, to Norway in the north. We should say that this officer has some practical working knowledge of the world's railways by this time, and that, in all probability, over 54,000 miles travel during 18 months' leave is a record.

To go on circuit and to write a thesis for an L. L. D. degree, during his two months stay in England, must have been a pleasant relaxation after so much travelling. Dr. Roberts returns to India early in October.

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DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

American ladies are beginning to discard their hats whenever they get an opportunity, except at theatres and in churches.

When will the average British woman learn the secret possessed by the poorest Frenchwoman—namely, that the first point in dress is that it shall be suitable to the occasion?

Every wife needs a good temper, a cheerful disposition, and a knowledge of how her husband should be treated. She needs a capability of looking on the bright side of life, and refusing to be worried by small things.

Why does a woman always throw her knitting needles, her hat pins, and similar sharp-pointed weapons on the easiest seat in the room? It may be that she thinks she would look nice in widow's weeds.

Society ladies have discovered another professional opening, and have entered into competition with the theatrical agent. A lady well known in society, has opened an agency for supplying members of the aristocracy with dramatic and musical artistes for afternoon and evening parties.

A wet umbrella should never be stood ferrule end downwards to dry, nether should it be opened. Instead, shake it well, close it loosely, and stand it handle downwards till dry. Never roll a parasol or umbrella tightly when putting away. Tight rolling makes the silk press on the wires and wear out.

How few women realise the true value of attention to the details of their work. A man in business gives to them his careful consideration, but a housekeeper often, from lack of time, perhaps, or physical strength, will neglect what she feels is the trival part of the machine work. This a is mistake; better undertake less and do it thoroughly.

From time immemorial the rose has been regarded as an emblem of silence, having been dedicated by Cupid to Harpocrates, the god of silence. Presenting or holding a rose to person was regarded as a signal to hold his tongue, and in rooms it was usual to place a rose above the table to signify that what was there spoken should be kept a secret.

The solitaire diamond, symbolising purity, is now greatly in favour for engagement rings. The correct wedding ring is a plain, bevelled ring of 22-carat gold, which is as nearly pure gold as is practicable to manufacture. A new ring that is finding favour with some brides-elect is a narrow carved gold band with small coloured stones embedded at intervals. It is pretty, but the plain gold ring is not likely to be ousted from favour by it.

The most helpful and agreeable bath is that of tepid water, writes Ruth Ashmore in the "Ladies' Home Journal." I can easily understand the desire of every woman to have a clear, beautiful skin, but I confess to being provoked when I think of the amount of money spent in lotions, creams, and powders, to be applied externally, and which have nothing like as good an effect upon the skin as a tepid bath with good soap at least once a week.

Widows are supposed to undergo the marriage ceremony for the second or third time with calm composure, according to a popular notion; but a clergyman has recently tried to dispel the illusion by declaring that not only are they more flurried, as a rule, than the timorous first bride, but the mistakes they are occasionally guilty of betray unusual embarrassment. One widow, not long ago, made three mistakes in her responses to the marriage vows, and this in spite of the fact that she was a bride for the third time.

There is nothing that carries a woman so far toward the goal of social success as tact. She may not possess those qualities necessary for leadership, but she will have no difficulty in securing so firm a foothold that she need have no dread of a greater power dawning upon the social horizon. The tactful woman always says and does the right thing at the right time. She never wounds by those gaucheries which all unintentionally, yet nevertheless, painfully, remind us of things we had rather have forgotten, or tells us unpleasant truths that are no less bitter because we know that there is no denying them.

As many who can prolong their stay at the seaside are glad to keep away from the burning flags and torrid temperature of the town, linen suits and gowns of the lightest texture have had a long innings this season, perhaps longer than during any summer since the very diaphanous dresses came into vogue. It is pleasant to observe how very becoming they are to our countrywomen, whose delicate complexions and burnished hair never look better than when set forth by white or pale-tinted muslin gowns. There are lines for every sort of colouring. A dark-haired girl looks lovely in a pale yellow crepon, the surface of which is crinkled like the cream in the dairy pans before the mill is skimmed. The mode of making differs a little from that of the great majority of gowns to be seen by the sea in this hottest of Augusts. The skirt is trimmed apron-fashion down the front with a series of graduated frills. The upper-most is not only very narrow in itself, but it occupies an extremely limited horizontal line. The second over passes it in both particulars, and so on with the whole fifteen; for fifteen there are. The last frill is about six inches wide, and it is continued round the whole of the hem of the skirt. The amount of work in the dress is still further increased by the addition of very narrow black ribbon velvet to both edges of all the frills. Those on the bodice are arranged fichu fashion, crossing the shoulders, ending at the waist back and front. These, too, are headed and bordered with black velvet. A large bow of black velvet ribbon about four inches wide is fastened at the throat, and from it a band of similar velvet passes straight down the front of the bodice, disappearing under a black velvet belt of the same width. This very simple trimming is remarkably effective, and can be adapted with admirable results to any dress of a light colour, such as pale blue, pink, or mauve. The darkness of the velvet not only bring out to advantage the soft tone of the gown, but also makes the dress extremely becoming. The periwinkle blue of the linen dress sketched in our first illustration is much prettier for the lines of dark blue braid that trim the skirt, as well as for the close, rich braiding in also dark blue, that covers the bolero coat. When the two contrasting shades are well chosen the effect is excellent, but if the deeper one be too dark, or the two inharmonious, the jar of them with each other seems to extend to the wearer and to dissatisfy the spectator with her appearance for more reasons than the failure of her dress in the matter of colour.

The frilled hat is one that has found greater favour at Continental watering-places than at English seaside resorts, perhaps because a French, Austrian, or Belgian lady has an inspired way of putting on this very becoming and original headgear. An English girl fear to look wild or "mad," as she would phrase it, and the fear is not unreasonable, for she generally pins it at such an angle that the frills fly straight up like the feathers of a wind-blown barndoor fowl. The hat in the sketch is in poppy red pleated muslin, tied down with black velvet ribbon. The shirt that is visible between the fronts of the bolero is also poppy red, with lines of black fancy stitching across the yoke. The sailor tie is black silk.

Holland gowns look very well when turned back and contrasted with scarlet, whether poppy-red or the soft-or geranium tint. An expinensive but very effective costume of this description is in plain holland, the Eton coat opening over a white front, but turned back with revers of black satin bordered with a line of white. At the neck and waist are bands of softly brilliant red velvet, the only touches of colour in the negative composition. Sometimes the graceful wearer adds a loose scarf of black chiffon with frilled ends, and kotno it carelessly on the chest, or when a cold wind blows she ties it in a large bow round the throat. Such a scarf as this is easily made, and is often as protectively useful as it is pretty and becoming. After sunset the air is more than cool.

It is a study of character to watch the different ways in which those who feel chilly protect themselves at such times from the cold. There are those who huddle on anything that is warm, regardless of appearances, having made no particular provision against such a necessity. Others have a neat cape or coat ready to hand, and appear to don it at exactly the right moment. But these worth watching are the coquettish ladies who manage with a single sweep of the arm to envelop the head most becomingly with a lace hood or some folds of chiffon caught with a knot of ribbon or velvet in the centre, and forming an admirably picturesque addition to the toilette. Or they will swathe the neck and shoulders with a bit of drapery in such fashion as makes an artist wish to sketch them. To but a few is this gift given. Like that of poetry and cookery, the root of it is innate, but much practice is necessary to its perfect development.

One of the curiosities of a seaside place is the marvellous diversity of opinion as to the correct costume in which to "go for a sail" on one of the crowded boats that go out for a couple of hours, morning and afternoon, black satin cape beaded on the back and lace-trimmed in front, black cloth skirt, and cloth travelling cap would seem to be the ideal toilette of the matron for such occasions; and even the younger women are apt to think that a golf cap or Tam o'Shanter is sufficiently suggestive of a yachting costume to condemn the over-trimmed gown of some fancy woollen fabric only too ready to betray its semi-cotton derivation by fading in the sun and shrinking when wet with seawater. The ideal yachting dress is simple in make, woollen in material, the outlines unfretted by frill or flounce, and the decorative details confined to the neck and shoulders where all should be as close and neat as a riding habit. Of material government serge is an admirable and inexpensive variety of one of the most useful textures in the world. Three rows of machine-stitching trim the edge above the hem, and the long sleeves, opening slightly over the hand, are finished at the wrists in the same way. The whole gown fastens over to the left side front, the buttons being crystal, and the buttonholes worked in the tabs which are cut out in one with the right front breadth. The collar and revers are cut in one, and are made of spotted silk, white on pale blue, or black on white. The neat little tie is of the same colour as the trimming on the sailor hat. This dress would look well if made in brown drill or holland. The lower part of the front breadth could be made without the buttons or tabs, which are apt to catch irritatingly in the dress of passers-by, especially when the buttons are crystal. In these the little centrepiece passed through the glass to make the fastening has four sharp points, which go far to make the wearer forget how pretty the buttons are, so aggravatingly do they catch in everything.

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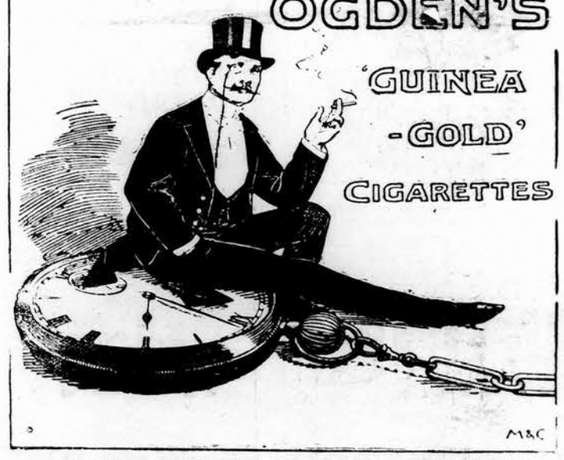

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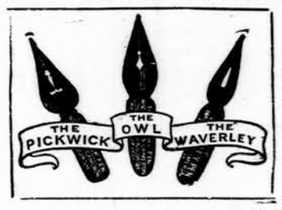

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